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DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 072

13 April 1983

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SOVIET OFFICIALS DISCUSS REAGAN ABM PROPOSALS

Arbatov Interview

LD131118 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Apr 83

[From the "People and Events" program with Aleksandr Barabeychik]

[Text] The Moscow PRAVDA has published an address to scientists the world over. The open letter says in part: All who perceive the realities of our time realize what it means to build up arms unremittingly and create new and more destructive weapons. The letter was signed by 244 Soviet leading scientists, including Academician Georgiy Arbatov, member of Soviet parliament and director of the Institute of the United States and Canada. I put several questions to Dr Arbatov: Dr Arbatov, this letter, this appeal, is signed by scientists and is addressed to scientists. Why?

[Arbatov] I think that the idea was very simple, and I know it because I was among those who signed the document. The scientists (?thought) that the greatest [words indistinct] and where of course they have feelings and emotions, emotions as citizens made them speak out. They couldn't remain silent because they (?thought) it could be a very, I would say tremendously, dangerous development. They also appealed towards the scientists of the world because they thought that their reasons would be understood by their colleagues, by other scientists, and they in their turn, just like our scientists, will appeal also the world public. [Words indistinct] to be a scientist is not to belong to an exclusive club, but something can be done in political sphere only by really significant swings in public opinion -- (?changes), shifts in public opinion -- but to bring about such a shift there is need that experts speak out [words indistinct] concept or to something feasible and what will be its effects on the essential problems which we face now: problems of war and peace, etc.

[Question] We all agree now that real security of peoples can rest only on parity of forces between NATO countries and Warsaw Pact countries, but in his speech on the 23 March President Reagan proposed to the American people something new: He said that a gigantic complex of antimissile systems should be organized and he did his best to present it as a defensive weapon. Now, in our day and age, do you think we can draw a definite demarcation line between offensive weapons and defensive weapons?

[Arbatov] [Words indistinct] of course tremendously difficult. I know only one kind of weapon which I can really consider to be defensive: the land mine -- maybe. [Words indistinct] and hear (?this: it is called) defensive -- it looks defensive to (?inexperienced) people -- but if you have it together with offensive weapons, it becomes a first strike capability. And there's nothing more offensive and more aggressive than a first strike capability, which, translated into normal human language, means capability to hit and annihilate the other country without any risk of retaliation. This will, of course, make war not only possible -- not only probable -- but I would say, inevitable.

You know, what struck me in this proposal is that actually it's like a feeling, you know, when somebody makes you eat a (?lunch) which was already consumed 10 years before, 10 years ago. All of it was discussed and (?out) discussed at length in a very heated way in the end of the sixties and beginning of the seventies, and this naive concept, which was shared by many people in different continents, maybe even some people on our side at the beginning, (?was) that defensive weapons are not dangerous. But here you have tremendous danger connected with this offensive weapon. You have this danger when the plan is finalized, if it is possible. There is a grave question in the [words indistinct] and (?very) [words indistinct] consider this to be impossible, technically impossible: such an ABM system which would really defend against a massive attack of missiles from the other country.

Even if we, for the sake of argument, assume that this is possible, it is dangerous when it becomes [word indistinct], because together with it you have -- and President Reagan, in one of the interviews after this speech of his, confirmed that he doesn't plan to fire this offensive weapon -- he wants to have all the so-called defense weapons, offensive weapons and missiles together with the defensive system. Then you have (?this) first strike capability, then you have tremendous temptations to start a war, if even for the sole reason that the other side might acquire the same capability and fear that it may use it.

The second point, in the period while this system is built, it will create also terrible [word indistinct] because actually from this agreement on ABM's it was already a fact embodied in treaties that the offensive and defensive strategic weapons are connected together. You cannot limit -- effectively limit -- offensive weapons if you develop defensive systems, because then to overcome them each would be tempted to build more and more sophisticated weapons with special ability to penetrate defensive (?preparations). So this means that it will open up the door for tremendously intensive -- maybe such as we have not yet seen in this difficult decade of nuclear age -- arms race in both defensive and offensive weapons. It will be tremendously costly and tremendously dangerous.

I think it will absolutely derail the whole process of arms control: It will become simply impossible. (?There is) a lot unknown about -- in addition to offensive capabilities -- also about the defensive capabilities of the other side, having to do with such exotic and unknown means of annihilation like X-ray, laser and many others. It's really like a bad dream, you know, of the worst possible situation the arms race issue only could have.

[Announcer] Aleksandr Barabeychik, talking to Dr Arbatov, a member of Soviet parliament and director of the Institute of the United States and Canada. He is one of the 244 leading Soviet scientists who published their address to scientists the world over in the Moscow daily PRAVDA. Tune in to People and Events tomorrow to hear the continuation of the interview with Dr Arbatov.

Milshteyn Article

PM130935 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 83 p 3

[Retired Lieutenant General M. Milshteyn article under the rubric "An Authoritative Opinion": "Washington's Big Lie"]

[Text] So the United States has announced that it is embarking on the development of large-scale, highly effective ABM defenses using the latest achievements of science and technology, including laser weapons. As is clear from President R. Reagan's 23 March speech, it is proposed to deploy this system in outer space.

It must be said at once that the new U.S. "defense" concept, as the President described it, is nothing unexpected. The American press has long reported that the United States is rapidly developing plans for the use of outer space for military purposes. Back on 17 January this year THE LOS ANGELES TIMES published an article which said, citing a secret Pentagon document, that the United States must prepare for victory in war using outer space. Moreover the Reagan "initiative" is to some extent borrowed from the book "High Frontier," published in 1982 by the right-wing conservative organization the Heritage Foundation.

It was written by a group of authors under the overall editorship of retired Lieutenant General D. Graham, former director of the U.S. Defense Department's Defense Intelligence Agency and Reagan's military adviser during his election campaign.

So Reagan's decision is no accident, and moreover it is combined with a sharp U.S. buildup in strategic offensive arms. At the same time America is conducting an extensive propaganda campaign with the aim of convincing people that the Soviet Union has allegedly sharply increased its strategic offensive forces in recent years, while the United States, they say, has stood still. The mass media seem to be competing to heap on the reader and viewer mountains of invented facts and figures and false assertions. But it must be said frankly that this is aimed at naive, uninformed people.

After all, whereas in 1970 the United States had, according to official figures published in the defense secretary's report to Congress, 4,000 strategic nuclear warheads, in 1974 it had 8,000 such warheads. It now has more than 10,000 nuclear warheads.

During that time the United States has in effect adopted 11 new strategic systems. There has also been a qualitative improvement in these weapons. Such missiles as the Minuteman III with Mk 12A warheads and the highly accurate missiles of the new Trident II system have been created. In these conditions the "defense concept" put forward by the President leads only to the strengthening of the American "first-strike" potential. And this was again stated authoritatively the other day by Soviet scientists in their "Appeal to All Scientists of the World."

The purpose of Reagan's decision is to disarm the Soviet Union in the face of the American nuclear threat. It heralds a new, extremely dangerous spiral in the arms race, extending to space. It is no accident that major American scientists -- W. Panofsky, leader of the Stanford University Linear Accelerator Center, Physicist R. (Garvin), (J. Stoun) and others with a good idea of the consequences of this decision -- have come out sharply against it.

W. Panofsky, in particular, has stated that Reagan's proposal indicated the intention in future to renounce not only the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems, but other relevant treaties, including the ban on putting nuclear weapons in space and the 1963 treaty limiting nuclear weapons tests.

And Reagan's decision does indeed run counter to agreements existing between the United States and the Soviet Union in the ABM sphere, and in particular the ABM treaty signed in 1972, which states that each party undertakes not to deploy ABM systems on its country's territory or to provide a base for such a defense.

It also says that each party undertakes not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based. So Reagan's decision is aimed at undermining the basis of the treaty.

Much is being said in America now about how Reagan's decision is mainly connected with scientific research work and does not pursue the goal of creating an ABM system in practice. That this is not so is stated by D. Graham in an article published in early April in THE BOSTON GLOBE. He writes: "The main question is what prevents us from embarking on the creation of such a system right now. The 'High Frontier' group reached the conclusion that...the United States could create a number of missile-intercepting satellites now, and not in 20 years' time."

There is one more danger which American strategists and politicians do not take into account. The point is that the development of military hardware and the process of creating new weapons are overtaking current talks on limiting the arms race. This has at best a negative influence on the possibility of agreement in this sphere. All our experience indicates that it is easier to agree not to create a particular weapon than to ban it once created.

The new U.S. decision in the sphere of developing ABM systems is a tremendous danger to the cause of peace. In his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed that the result "would be the opening of the floodgates to an unrestrained race for all types of strategic weapons -- both offensive and defensive." And finally, the Soviet Union cannot stand still, it will be forced to adopt retaliatory measures. But as has already been stressed repeatedly in speeches by Soviet leaders, our country and people have no interest in that. We are interested in reversing the course of the arms race, not encouraging new spirals.

SOLTAN ASSESSES U.S. ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM

LD121634 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] A propaganda campaign has been launched in Washington to back up the President's plan advanced on 23 March for building a new huge antimissile defense system. Yuriy Soltan has these details:

High-ranking officials in the Washington administration go out of their way to prove that the Reagan plan has a purely defensive nature. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has gone as far as calling the plan a step towards peace. That is nothing but a fraud.

There can be no effective defense means in a nuclear war. It is actually impossible to develop them for such is the nature of the nuclear arms. The point has been underlined by the prestigious Soviet scientists who have called on the people of good will to multiply their efforts in the campaign for nuclear disarmament. The point has been stressed by nuclear experts of the United States, France, Britain and other countries.

It's obvious that the new system of weapons will be developed not for the purposes of defense but for an attack. The new system will become an element in the American first-strike nuclear capability, with the help of which American strategists hope to win a nuclear war.

The new antimissile defense system will allow the United States to destroy corresponding strategic means of the other side to make it incapable of delivering a retaliatory blow. It's aimed at leaving the Soviet Union defenseless in the face of the American nuclear threat. It's not in vain that under the cover of the talk about new defensive weapons Washington is speeding up the production of offensive strategic weapons.

In the same speech where Caspar Weinberger defended the new Reagan plan he reaffirmed the intention of the administration to step up the U.S. rearmament with nuclear and other arms. A President's commission has issued a report this week on a new variant of the deployment of 100 gigantic, intercontinental ballistic missiles of the MX type, regarded as the first-strike weapons. Claims by spokesmen of the Washington administration about the defensive nature of the plan to develop new antimissile weapons and deploy them on the land and in space are actually aimed at blunting people's sense of danger.

If these plans are brought into reality then floodgates will be opened for an unrestrained race in all kinds of strategic weapons, offensive and defensive. The world situation will become even more unstable. The danger of a mutually destructive nuclear conflict will enhance many times. The American Administration continues pursuing an extremely dangerous policy. No light-minded or irresponsible approach to the questions of war and peace can be allowed. Today all our efforts, the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, has said, must be channeled in one direction: to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. We emphatically call on the United States to step on that road.

USSR PAMPHLET STRESSES DANGERS OF EUROMISSILES

LD121413 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- The pamphlet "How to Avert the Threat to Europe," which has been issued by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the Scientific Research Council on Peace and Disarmament says that "to all appearances, the United States is engineering a type of nuclear war, in which it would attain its global goals without the risk of being destroyed in it. And it has hit on the alternative of a limited or Eurostrategic nuclear war, whose scenario envisages that the hostilities will run their course without involving the U.S. strategic nuclear forces, so that the nuclear conflagration will not spread to the American Continent."

If things come to this, the pamphlet says, the West European allies of the USA will be at the spearpoint of the U.S. "first-strike" doctrine, the very doctrine that requires the new nuclear missiles. The Pentagon is obviously trying to divert the retaliatory strike from U.S. territory to the West European countries, for most of which such a strike would also be the last.

Thus, by insisting on the deployment of its missiles in Western Europe, Washington is turning its allies into hostages of its reckless nuclear strategy.

The United States wants to have its missiles on the territory of its allies for yet another reason: to make them hostages to the U.S. claims to world supremacy, and to prevent them from taking a more or less independent stand in crisis situations. By retaining the exclusive right to "set in motion" the Eurostrategic missiles, U.S. strategists are obviously eager to create a situation in which European NATO-members would have no freedom of choice.

If new U.S. missiles do appear in Europe, the authors of the pamphlet continue, this will imperil adjacent regions, and not least of all the Mediterranean. It is, indeed, planned to deploy a considerable part of the new U.S. missiles in that area, in Italy, and, more precisely, in Sicily, from where these weapons can be used to threaten, and, "if need be," employed against practically any country in the Mediterranean and North Africa.

The deployment in Western Europe of American missiles, the pamphlet points out, also threatens those European countries that are not involved in any military or political group. To sum up, "Euromissiles" will in no way buttress West European security. On the contrary, they will only increase the danger of a nuclear war, and with the appearance of neutron weaponry the danger will grow still more. The deployment of new missiles would not only significantly impair the security of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries, but also imperil the vital interests and independence of the West European countries, above all, the NATO members and create a serious new threat to peace."

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. 'DISREGARD' FOR OTHER STATES

PM111545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 3

["International Review" by N. Novikov: "Europe at an Important Frontier"]

[Text] Will there be nuclear catastrophe or peace on earth? This question is now arising acutely for the peoples, governments and states of Europe. This question is facing millions of Europeans who in these spring days are angrily protesting the arms race and the threat of nuclear conflagration.

The demand is ringing out over Europe like a mighty tocsin: "Preserve Peace on Earth!", "Do Not Allow the Deployment of New U.S. Missiles in West Europe!", "Put an End To the Nuclear Arms Race!" Hundreds of thousands of people of different political and religious view are taking part in the spring peace marches. But they are united in their desire to protect Europe from the nuclear danger, which has grown in connection with the sinister NATO decision to deploy the Pershing II and cruise missiles.

The antimilitarist movement in the FRG has acquired particular scope. From the shore of the North Sea to the Bavarian Alps 700,000 people came out onto the streets with placards: "The FRG Must Not Become Washington's Nuclear Testing Ground!", "All Efforts for the Struggle for Peace and Detente!" The spring marches in the FRG made the Bonn ruling circles realize that their readiness to deploy the new U.S. nuclear missiles and their unconstructive attitude toward the Soviet Union's peace initiatives are generating protests among the majority of the population and are encountering resistance from the forces taking part in the struggle for peace.

Increasing numbers of people are coming to an active understanding of the vital need to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Tens of thousands of British people picketed the Greenham Common Airbase, which is being turned into a launchpad for cruise missiles. The Italian peace fighters are protesting the construction of a new U.S. military base at the small Sicilian town of Comiso, where it is planned to deploy 12 cruise missiles. Spring peace marches have also taken place in West Berlin, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands and other West European countries.

Of course, this is not the first time an antiwar movement has developed in West Europe. But the present movement is different in terms of its particular depth and broad range of participants. The most diverse social strata and representatives of the most diverse political forces are coming out for man's peaceful future. U.S. officials' allegations that "the hand of Moscow" has pushed the Europeans and even the Americans to take part in the antiwar movement look absurd. The feigned amazement of transatlantic and European ruling politicians as to why the antiwar movement is aimed against Washington and not against Moscow is also aimed only at naive simpletons. In our day people cannot be easily taken in. They can clearly see who is really consistently and persistently pursuing a policy of peace and friendship among the peoples and who is preparing for nuclear war and merely paying lipservice to peace, like those of whom Hamlet said: "Words, words, words...."

We cannot fail to note that the present scope of the antiwar movement is the result of the growth of West Europe's self-awareness. We can trace in many examples the West European countries' desire to emerge from Washington's dangerous "nuclear tutelage." This desire is linked with the West European states' desire finally to acquire economic and political independence from the United States. As THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, "West Europe, which for 30 years has been tied to America's skirts" is beginning to display independence.

Washington today is dissatisfied with its West European allies' behavior, across the ocean they are reluctant to accept the comparative growth of West Europe's economic might and to understand the West Europeans' opposition to the Pentagon's plans to use West Europe's territory as the main bridgehead of military antagonism with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

But wanting is one thing, facts are another. West Europe has already to a decisive degree "shaken itself loose from American skirts" economically. Here are just a few figures. Under pressure from the West European and Japanese corporations, over the past few years U.S. monopolies have been surrendering one position after another on the world markets. Since 1950 U.S. industrial production has increased 170 percent while that of Common Market countries has increased 290 percent. Further, the U.S. share in world exports of commodities from the capitalist countries has dropped from 18 to 12 percent. The West European multinational corporations have begun to compete successfully with the U.S. multinationals in determining spheres like metallurgy, heavy machine building, nuclear energy, the electronics industry, and so forth. As is well known, matters have recently reached the point where the foreign monopolies' broad offensive on the U.S. market has begun. Consequently the real economic positions of U.S. monopoly capital in the world have ceased to accord with its imperial ambition. As the West German weekly DIE TAT noted, U.S. foreign economic policy is "aimed not only against the USSR, its goal is to weaken the West European economy."

The failure of "Reaganomics" and the profound crisis the U.S. economy is experiencing have aggravated still further the contradictions in the world capitalist economy. The hidden forces of the capitalist world have surfaced and its vulpine principle -- "each man for himself" -- has been revealed. This was manifested particularly graphically in the summer of 1982, when the keen conflict between the United States and West Europe focused on questions of the NATO countries' trade with the USSR and the other socialist states, primarily in connection with the installation of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. By introducing an embargo on deliveries of equipment for the gas pipeline produced by West European firms under U.S. licenses Washington caused an acute crisis in inter-ally relations. The West European NATO states refused to obey the White House's demand, seeing in this pressure a desire to prevent the European partners from diversifying their sources of energy resources. And Washington was obliged to go back on its word.

Of course, in the present international situation, sharply aggravated through the fault of U.S. imperialism, the problems of war and peace are the most urgent ones for the peoples of Europe and the whole world. The Soviet Union's principled stance on these questions was set forth by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his answers to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions. "Today," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said, "all efforts must be directed toward one thing -- preventing nuclear catastrophe. We resolutely urge the United States to embark on this path."

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in putting forward peace initiatives, are guided by the only fair principle of parity and equal security. The strength of the socialist countries' proposals consists in the fact that they not only proclaim peace-loving intentions but also propose specific, considered, realistic ways of attaining these goals. Thus, as a result of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Prague a favorable atmosphere was created for resolving urgent international problems. "A practical opportunity is being opened up," the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution says, "for halting the present dangerous development of events, diverting them into a healthy channel, strengthening mutual trust, and resolving one after another the tasks of limiting and reducing weapons arsenals."

Whether the opportunity for preventing the buildup of nuclear weapons in Europe is implemented and whether the threat looming over the people of the continent and indeed the world as a whole weakens or, on the contrary, sharply increases now depends on the United States and its NATO allies."

The recent session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee examined questions connected with the implementation of the proposals and initiatives put forward by the Political Consultative Committee with a view to preventing nuclear war, continuing and strengthening the detente process, consolidating security and developing cooperation.

It is absolutely clear from the Soviet proposals that the USSR does not want to have in the European zone one missile or one aircraft more than the NATO countries have. The accord suggested by the Soviet Union, which met with approval and support in the Prague Political Declaration, does not violate anyone's interests, in contrast to the U.S. "options" like the notorious "zero option" or the "interim solution," which are aimed at the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament and the United States' acquisition of advantages in various components of the nuclear potential.

The socialist countries' most important peace initiative adopted by the USSR and its allies in Prague is the suggestion to the NATO countries that they conclude a treaty agreeing not to use nuclear weapons and not to use conventional weapons, that is not to use force at all in relations between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states.

How do the NATO states react to the socialist countries' proposal? The majority give answers to the effect that the proposal is being studied. A lot of time has passed, but it is still being studied....

Meanwhile Washington is seeking to create in West Europe an additional first nuclear strike potential. As we can see, the main gamble is on new nuclear missile weapons, primarily the Pershing II missiles, which can reach Soviet territory in a few minutes. Pursuing the aim of neutralizing the powerful antiwar movement and reassuring the West European public, Washington is advancing all sorts of proposals aimed at wrecking the opportunity of reaching agreements on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Surely this is not a "zero option"? The "interim solution" put forward in the U.S. President's 30 March speech is of the same nature. Both options are nothing other than an attempt to put the Soviet Union in an unequal position and to undermining parity in Europe and the world. In its proposals to "reduce" to "equal ceilings" the Soviet medium-range missiles and the U.S. missiles which the United States intends to deploy in addition to NATO's existing medium-range weapons, the United States is again failing to count the nuclear missile potential of Britain and France and the hundreds of U.S. aircraft with nuclear weapons on board. Here it is also seeking the abolition of the Soviet medium-range weapons in the Asian part of the Soviet Union!

A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Foreign Minister, spoke at the 2 April press conference of the unacceptability of this approach. The foreign press also stresses that the U.S. Administration, in putting forward its proposals, is obviously seeking a way of sinking the talks, placing the responsibility for this on the Soviet Union.

WASHINGTON POST observer J. Kraft points to President Reagan's desire to use the talks as a screen for the further buildup of armaments. Kraft stresses that "the White House chief treats the very idea of talks on medium-range weapons in Europe as nothing more than a purely propagandist measure."

The Reagan administration's adventurist course aimed at fueling militarist hysteria and effectively blocking nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union is being sharply criticized by broad U.S. public circles. Touching on the "interim solutions" put forward by the White House, (G. Morlend), a leader of an influential public organization -- Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy -- noted that they are subordinated only to the goal of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union and for that reason are doomed in advance to fail. P. Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, adheres to a similar position. In a talk with journalists he pointed out that Reagan's present proposal is leading to deadlock in Geneva.

Some West European political parties, both ruling and opposition ones, are coming out increasingly resolutely with criticism of Washington and with demands that the United States stop sabotaging the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. As the deadline approaches for the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles, they are increasingly compelled to consider the will of the millions of people who do not want to be in the position of Washington's nuclear hostages and are demanding a constructive approach toward the Soviet peace initiatives. The published draft election manifesto of Britain's Labor Party frankly states that the most urgent matter should be the prevention of the deployment of the cruise and Pershing II missiles in West Europe.

An egotistical approach toward world problems and disregard for the interests of other states, including its own allies -- that is one of the principles of U.S. foreign policy. It determines the U.S. leaders' increasingly evident desire to see West Europe mainly as a military bridgehead situated a long way from the United States and as close as possible to the socialist countries' vital centers, and stuffed with U.S. nuclear weapons. Is this not borne out by the top secret "FY 1985-89 Defense Guidance"? The "guidance" places special emphasis on the "offensive nuclear potential," whose use the Pentagon proclaims as the "key element" of its strategy.

Europe is at an important frontier. The peoples of the continent want to live with confidence in the future. They are fully determined to prevent a slide toward a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are doing everything in their power to ensure that reason triumphs in international affairs and that peace is established on earth.

IZVESTIYA ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH WEST

PM111149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Creators' Strategy"]

[Text] Already the Soviet people are building their communist future on the construction sites of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and this future is gradually approaching us in the face of the apartment blocks and plants, railroads and stadiums, schools and gas pipelines which we are erecting. We are constructing! And we are constructing for people, for their lives: "...however multifaceted the tasks facing the Soviet economy," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stresses, "they all ultimately merge into one thing -- ensuring an improvement in the working people's welfare, and creating material conditions for the further flowering of their spiritual and cultural life and social activeness."

Yes, we are constructing. But, of course, not in order to erect ever-new targets for NATO nuclear missiles. Our nationwide construction site is a peaceful one. And it needs peace, as does any creation.

Peace is necessary not only to the Soviet Union: All peoples of the world thirst for peace and it can be reliably safeguarded only on the paths of all-around international cooperation. The socialist community is prepared to cooperate.

Our determination to counter the course of bellicose confrontation with the line toward cooperation in all avenues of international relations and primarily in averting the thermonuclear danger is proclaimed immutably and with extreme clarity. "On the basis of an analysis of the international situation," the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration proclaims, "the states represented at the Political Consultative Committee conference put forward an alternative to nuclear catastrophe and call for extensive international cooperation for the conservation of civilization and life on earth."

The socialist states' consistent course toward the all-around safeguarding of peace has met with new confirmation at the recent session of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Prague. Those taking part in the session recognized that it is the duty of all states to render all-around assistance to halt the present dangerous development of events, turn them into the channel of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation and find a solution to the urgent tasks of limiting and reducing armaments, particularly nuclear ones, and ensuring the peaceful settlement of conflict situations.

No clear, intelligible reply to the socialist community's initiatives in the military-political sphere of international relations has yet been received from the West. To a considerable degree because Washington's "veto" is prevailing over the transition of West Europe and Japan to constructive dialogue with the East, but the beneficial influence of our policy, a policy of peace. A policy of constructive cooperation, on relationships between East and West has been felt increasingly obviously in recent months, and by no means least in the sphere of trade and economic relations.

We are constructing, and we have no need to fence ourselves off from the West with a barrier of economic isolationism. The West's economy is experiencing the hardships of a crisis and the western states cannot allow themselves to refuse any opportunities opened up for them by mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist states. It is no accident that in political and business circles of the capitalist countries a conviction long ago formed in the socialist community is expanding and strengthening. Trade and economic cooperation can and must make an important contribution to the stability of overall relations between East and West.

Questions of expanding business contacts have frequently been discussed recently at various meetings. They have taken a notable place in the talks held in Moscow, Athens and Bonn.

It is not only contacts, discussions and talks which have taken place: In Athens a Soviet-Greek 10-year program for the development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation was adopted. The 11th session of the Soviet-Swedish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation and the Soviet-Japanese meeting on trade and economic cooperation, for which the most representative delegation of Japanese business circles in the entire history of relations between the USSR and Japan traveled from Tokyo, both held in February, ended fruitfully. March has not altered this trend: in Moscow representatives of the Italian-Soviet and British-Soviet Chambers of Commerce had meetings with their Soviet partners....

The signs of the times are gratifying. They are especially gratifying in that the world embarked on the spring of 1983 with sinister gusts of cold war winds flying from the Washington deep freeze.

Indeed, the sobering-up process is spreading even in the United States itself. In an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently, Senator Garn reaches the conclusions that "trade with the Soviet Union accords with our vital interests" and that it "helps to increase employment and raise incomes." The weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT comes to a similar "discovery." It admits that Soviet scientific research thought, "which not so long ago was considered to be backward and borrowed from others, is achieving great successes and making an important contribution to the development of technology in the United States and other countries of the noncommunist world."

The White House, however, continues to be driven frantic by the idea of setting up cooperation. "Enriching" military-political confrontation with the USSR with "total economic warfare," "stifling" the Soviet economy through the arms race -- those are the aims of "Directive 75," signed by the U.S. President recently, foisting onto its allies the transition from businesslike cooperation toward a political of "total" trade restrictions with respect to the USSR -- that is one of Washington's most important goal at the forthcoming May meeting of Western leaders in Williamsburg (United States).

The intentions are too unambiguous to need comment. And these intentions confirm just one thing: Washington is persistently steering its policy along the tracks of confrontation. But with every passing day there are fewer people who want to follow this path; the journey is far from free and catastrophe may be the destination.

Catastrophe can and must be averted. The Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are operating in just this direction. They are operating not from considerations of expediency and, of course, not from weakness. It is simply that we are creators. We are constructing our house in order to live in it and not in order to be buried beneath its ruins. And from our peaceful construction site we extend a hand of cooperation to all those ready to accept it with a pure heart. Many, very many, people are reciprocating. And this confirms our certainty regarding the possibility of the triumph of cooperation over confrontation, the triumph of the forces of creation over the champions of "global" vandalism.

SHALAYEV DEPARTS FOR NICOSIA WFTU MEETING

PM130941 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Apr 83 p 1

[Special correspondent R. Urmantsev report: "Session of WFTU Bureau and General Council"]

[Text] Nicosia, 12 Apr -- A Soviet trade union delegation headed by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, has left Moscow for Cyprus to take part in the 29th session of the Bureau and the 35th session of the General Council of the WFTU. The delegation was seen off at the airport by V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, and AUCCTU secretaries and responsible workers.

The 19th session of the WFTU Bureau was held in Nicosia, capital of Cyprus, today. The session examined questions connected with the holding of the 35th WFTU General Council session, which opens tomorrow.

The Soviet trade union delegation headed by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, is taking part in the session.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL DEBATES NUCLEAR ISSUES

PM130758 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Socialist International Congress"]

[Text] Montechoro (Portugal), 10 Apr -- The 16th Socialist International Congress is continuing its work here. The delegates' attention was today chiefly riveted on the problems of international security and disarmament. Despite the existence of serious differences of approach to these questions, the majority of congress participants have advocated the specific steps be taken aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe which would put in jeopardy life on earth.

If mutual understanding is not achieved at the Geneva talks by the end of the year, E. Bahr, Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] representative, said from the congress platform, the Socialist International must call for a 1-year postponement of the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

M. Foot, leader of Britain's Labour Party, stressed the need to make efforts to break the deadlock in the disarmament talks.

The Labour leader advocated a solution of the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons which takes into account all nuclear devices in Europe. The nuclear devices in the possession of Britain and France must, of course, also be taken into account, he pointed out.

M. Foot's statement jarred with the view expressed by L. Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, and B. Craxi, political secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, who defended the "zero option" proposed by R. Reagan.

Urgent steps in the disarmament sphere were urged by Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SSDP]. These measures, he said, must prevent a further increase in international tension. This year could, in his view, be decisive in the choice between war and peace. In this connection K. Sorsa called for a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting and for a decision to be adopted there on convening a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe.

Elections for the new leadership were held today. SPD Chairman W. Brandt was reelected chairman of the Socialist International. SSDP representative Pertti Vaananen was elected general secretary.

USSR 'MASS ACTIONS' FOR DISARMAMENT PROCLAIMED

LD121346 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- "The Soviet peace movement has officially proclaimed the beginning of mass actions in the USSR within the framework of the world campaign for disarmament which was declared at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly and concretized at the 37th session of the General Assembly late last year. This is said in a message to the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, which was sent by the participants in the meeting of the Soviet Peace Committee, which was held here today.

The message was signed by the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Georgiy Zhukov on behalf of the participants in the meeting, which was attended by the leaders of the peace committees of all union republics, areas and regions of the USSR. The message stresses that the Soviet peace movement regards this anti-war initiative of the United Nations as very important and timely.

"Mass non-governmental organisations of the USSR are firmly determined to do the utmost to prevent a new twist in the arms spiral. We advocate that no new nuclear missiles be added to the arsenals of nuclear weapons that have already been stockpiled in Europe. We are against the continuation of the arms race in the sphere of strategic nuclear armaments, we are against the development and deployment of new types of weapons of mass destruction."

The message stresses that "the Soviet peace movement will make the utmost to see to it that the tasks and aims of the United Nations in the sphere of peace and disarmament should be concretely developed and realised in the interests of all people living on earth."

U.S. BILL PRESSURES ALLIES OVER TRADE WITH USSR

PM130956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kharlanov "Commentator's Column" "Washington's 'Second Front'"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan has submitted to Congress a bill envisaging the imposition of trade sanctions against those states which, "in breach of U.S. instructions," deliver modern technological equipment to the USSR. Were this bill to become law, the U.S. authorities would be able to arbitrarily limit imports to the United States of goods from countries which, in Washington's opinion, are too "soft" on trade with the Soviet Union.

There is no need to prove that this bill is a flagrant violation of elementary standards of international law, an attempt to impose on the U.S. allies "wild West" morals in relations to the USSR states, morals which have taken root in Washington since the new U.S. administration came to power. It is not without reason that the U.S. press calls the proteges of the California monopoly Bechtel inside the administration, who are headed by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, the inspirers of this policy. Apart from pathological hatred for everything Soviet, the former directors of this corporation are driven, obviously, by quite "earthly" motives: Bechtel is the largest U.S. construction corporation for oil and gas pipelines and is hatching plans, calculated for years ahead, for the export to Japan and Western Europe of gas from the Alaska fields which are not yet under exploitation.

The debate on the bill has only just begun in Congress, yet the U.S. authorities according to reports in the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, have already made official suggestions to Japan and to West European countries to immediately introduce new restrictions on the export to the USSR of machinery, equipment and technology not included in the current "prohibition lists" of COCOM (the coordination committee for controlling exports to socialist countries), which lists, let us recall, do not "err" on the side of liberalism toward our country. Washington attaches paramount importance to equipment for oil and gas exploration, extraction and transportation, but the new prohibition also cover computers, biotechnology, knowhow for new materials production and so on. This prompts the British FINANCIAL TIMES to conclude that what is involved is not just an embargo on so-called "strategic" goods, but a broader campaign aimed at exerting pressure generally on the Soviet economy and the Soviet state.

The absurdity of such a policy is obvious. Exports from the U.S. Congress have just produced numerical proof that the economic sanctions against the socialist countries introduced by President Carter and Reagan, have damaged mainly the U.S. economy. Now the White House, in the words of the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN, intends to open a "second front" -- against its own allies, intending to punish them in the event of disobedience to decrees originating from the United States.

It is hard to say whether it will be possible in this way to impose "Atlantic discipline in the camp of the U.S. allies. One thing, however, can be confidently asserted: Washington should not expect either a consolidation of its prestige or easy victories on this "second front".

U.S. 'DEVELOPING, TESTING' CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD122303 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 12 Apr 83

[By TASS political observer Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr (TASS) -- In setting out the latest directive from the head of the Pentagon entitled "Defense Trends for the Financial Years 1985-89" in THE NEW YORK TIMES at the end of March, Richard Halloran pointed out that "it assumes a new accent on chemical weapons," including offensive as well as defensive weapons. The U.S. Armed Forces, the correspondent wrote, received an assurance that by 1985 "they will be able to deploy in response (?) existing chemical munitions." The directive instructs the U.S. Air Force to develop chemical binary shell weapons. The land forces were instructed to develop "the most modern binary chemical weapons in the 'surface-to-surface class' for all sectors of the Armed Forces." The correspondent pointed out that the new directive is "the result of work upon the first such document composed under the supervision of Weinberger a year ago, which laid the basis for the military policy of the Reagan government."

From the above, even the unskilled reader has a clear idea of the administration's course toward preparing for chemical warfare. This course was proclaimed by President Reagan who initiated a multimillion dollar program for large-scale preparations for chemical warfare.

But the United States is not only preparing chemical weapons, in the development of which they have already involved their closest allies. They are using and "testing" them in various regions of the world. After Indochina these weapons were applied in Afghanistan, and there is material proof of this. Pictures of them were shown on the pages of newspapers and magazines in many countries. American-produced chemical bombs are aimed at the patriots and defenseless population in El Salvador by the punitive troops of the dictatorial junta. According to reports in the American press these bombs are the same type as were used by the United States during its aggression against Vietnam. American chemical weapons are used in Nicaragua. In fighting with the Somozist bands, fighters in the Sandinista People's Army have seized chemical grenade with nerve-paralyzing gas, and gas masks labelled "made in United States." Secret plans have been worked out in Washington to use chemical weapons against Cuba and other countries.

In the light of these facts the sabotage by Washington of the initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries and the whole world community directed toward removing the chemical threat to mankind, becomes comprehensible, as does its stubborn unwillingness to reopen the talks with the USSR on chemical weapons, broken off by the United States in 1980. Washington's attempts to cover up these dangerous plans and criminal actions with fabrications concerning the imaginary "use by the Soviet Union and its allies" of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan are understandable.

Lawrence Eagleberger, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, has again come out with these fabrications. In an article published in THE WASHINGTON POST he tries to place in doubt the conclusion of the governmental experts from Australia, to whom the United States had passed "samples of the use of chemical toxins" for verification, the so-called "yellow rain" in Indochina. As is known, the experts stated that these "samples" provided by the United States "are not what they were made out to be." Nevertheless, despite this refutation, the conclusions of the UN commission of experts and the authoritative conclusions of prominent scientists, including Americans, Eagleberger asserts again and again in the article that "the Russians, Vietnamese and Laotians are using chemical and toxic weapons in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos."

Admitting, in allusion to the United States, that "one, single country, acting alone, is unable to put an end to this," he calls on other governments to engage in the invention -- following Washington's example -- of chemical frauds, promising that their efforts in this field will receive "the complete support and approval of the United States." To put it bluntly, Washington is proposing a thankless task to its partners. A few of them will probably want to embark on this slippery and inglorious path, along which the Washington administration continues to proceed.

U.S. TO DEPLOY NEW WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT IN EUROPE

LD082156 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Bonn April 8 TASS -- In the period ending in 1990 the USA intends to deploy about 400 new systems of weapons and military equipment on the European Continent. This was reported today by the headquarters of U.S. troops, stationed in the West German town of Heidelberg. It is intended, among other things, to equip U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Europe, with new armored vehicles, "Parriot" surface-to-air-missiles, the DPA news agency reports. According to the information from the headquarters, these militarist preparations are to achieve their maximum scope in the first half of the present decade. But the present year "has not been left unattended" either: Soon, the troops will get the new "M-1 Abrams" combat tanks. The DPA news agency stresses that this combat machine will be the first new system of the planned 400.

In fuelling the arms race in one of the most "sensitive areas of the globe, the U.S. military and political leadership also plans to carry out certain structural changes in the army units. Thus, it is intended to make the divisions for the performance of tactical tasks into the so-called "heavy divisions". These new units will get additional modernized air defence means. As it clear from the West German news agency report, the proposed "modernization" of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe will affect both the tank and infantry formations and the engineers and artillery troops. It will also affect Army aviation and support units.

PRAVDA NOTES 'SETBACK' OF CHALLENGER MISSION

PM111217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Challenger Flight Ends"]

[Text] New York, 10 Apr -- The Flight of the Challenger -- the second U.S. space shuttle and the four astronauts aboard has ended with a successful landing at Edwards Air Force Base (California). In the 5 days since the shuttle's launch two crew members have taken a space walk and a number of experiments have also been performed. But NASA suffered a serious setback in the course of fulfilling the main flight mission. It was unable to put the TDRSS-A communications satellite carried into space by Challenger into its intended orbit. Challenger and its predecessor, Columbia, have been assigned a significant role in the U.S. military's sweeping plans to militarize space. The Pentagon is gearing the shuttle program mainly to the deployment of space weapons in near-earth space. More than two-thirds of these ships' planned 331 flights have been "reserved" for the U.S. Department of Defense. President Reagan's recently announced program of extensive military preparations in space envisages the creation of 100 orbiting battle stations carrying laser and beam weapons, as well as ballistic missile detectors. Experts estimate that its implementation will cost \$500 billion.

REAGAN 'HUMILIATES' DENG XIAOPING ON HU NA CASE

LD122006 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] New York April 12 TASS -- An official spokesman of the U.S. Department of State has denied press reports that the U.S. President personally participated in taking a decision on the granting of political asylum to Hu Na, a tennis player from the PRC, who participated in international competitions in the United States. The spokesman has stated that, as far as is known to him, Reagan was not personally involved in this case.

Nevertheless, the U.S. press with all certainty reports that the President's role was quite different from the one the Department of State speaks of. According to the Beijing correspondent of THE WASHINGTON POST, Western diplomats consider that the sharp attacks by the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO on the President reflect the widespread opinion among the Chinese leadership that Reagan deliberately humiliated one of the top leaders of the country, Deng Xiaoping, by denying his personal request for the return of Hu Na to China.

Reagan is quoted as stating that he would rather take her in himself than send her back to Red China.

MOSCOW RPP COMMENTARY ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS

OW130417 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT
10 Apr 83

[(Sinitsin) commentary: "The Soviet Union Is Working for the Normalization of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] When asked about the progress of Soviet-Chinese consultations at a recent press conference in Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said: There are many questions on which we are consulting. However, these consultations are not yet deep enough for definite conclusions to be reached. Such conclusions cannot be reached, particularly on major issues. Both sides have agreed to continue to hold consultations. Generally speaking, the atmosphere at the consultations is normal.

The Soviet foreign minister stressed: We advocate establishing normal relations with China.

In this connection, station observer (Sinitsin) writes: Soviet participation in the consultations is part of the prolonged effort the Soviet Union has made to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet Union has been making such efforts magnanimously [tan dang] and sincerely. The Soviets have consistently held that there is no contradiction whatsoever between the interests of the people of the two countries. The Soviet Union and China share a very long border. It is therefore natural and necessary for the two countries to be mutually beneficial, good-neighborly and to cooperate with each other. In addition, history shows that there exists the objective possibility of normalizing relations and even establishing close ties between the two countries.

As everyone knows, the people of the Soviet Union and China cooperated closely in the 1920's, when Dr Sun Yat-sen was still alive, in the 1930's when the war of resistance against Japan was going on, in the 1940's when Soviet troops defeated the Japanese aggressors and liberated Northeast China, and in the 1950's when the imperialists blockaded China.

Many foreign observers, including those who are neither well-disposed towards the Soviet Union nor China, point out: Normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations accords with the national interests of the Chinese people. The Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN holds that normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations is necessary for China's economic progress.

The British paper FINANCIAL TIMES points out: China and the Soviet Union are each other's biggest potential market.

The huge volume of trade between the two countries in the first 10 years after the founding of the PRC proves this point. With Soviet assistance, China successfully built more than 250 large economic projects in that period. People in China now also admit that China's economy developed at an unprecedentedly fast speed in that period. At a conference of Chinese economists in Shanghai, it was pointed out that the conditions for Soviet-Chinese cooperation in those years were much more favorable than those for economic cooperation between China and Western countries in recent years.

Resident Western correspondents in China point out: The view that advocates normalizing Sino-Soviet relations is very prevalent among the Chinese people.

Many noted activists in Southeast Asian countries also advocate the establishment of normal relations between the Soviet Union and China. In his book entitled "Southeast Asia in the Year 2000," Philippine President Marcos said: Reaching a mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and China accords with the interests of developing countries. He held that normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations is conducive to the struggle by developing countries against Western neocolonialism and for the strengthening of their national independence.

When assuming his office as Indonesian vice president, Malik said that the dialogue between China and the Soviet Union could lead to the relaxation of tensions in the world. Therefore, there is no reason for Southeast Asian countries to be disturbed by China and the Soviet Union approaching each other. The Singapore paper THE STRAITS TIMES points out: The strained relations between the Soviet Union and China will bring no benefit whatsoever to Chinese people living in Asian countries. All these Chinese people earnestly hope for strengthening stability and security in various regions.

From listeners' letters to this station, we have learned that they all are concerned about how Soviet-Chinese relations will develop. The Soviets hold that the Soviet and Chinese sides have already started consultations and will continue them. This is a good thing. As to what will happen in the future, we have to wait and see. The Soviet Union has frequently expressed its sincere desire to establish normal relations with China. Many concrete proposals put forward by the Soviet Union have proved this sincere desire.

General Secretary Andropov of the CPSU Central Committee said: Mutual good will, respect for each other's legitimate interests and common concern for the interests of socialism and peace should prompt correct solutions, where appropriate trust and mutual understanding are still lacking for various reasons. This also refers to our great neighbor, the PRC.

III. 13 Apr 83

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
N O R T H E A S T A S I A

C 1

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH JAPANESE ENVOY 4 APR

OW130635 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 11 Apr 83

[From the "Friendship and Good-Neighborliness" program]

[Text] Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov received Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Masuo Takashima at the Kremlin on 4 April, last Sunday, at the request of the Japanese ambassador. A series of issues of concern to both sides were discussed at the meeting.

KAPITSA MEETS WITH JAPANESE OFFICIALS IN TOKYO

For KYODO reportage on Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa's meetings in Tokyo with senior Japanese Foreign Ministry officials, in which the possible relocation of SS-20 missiles and the northern territories issue were discussed, see the Japan section of the 12 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TASS ON JAPANESE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD082146 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo April 8 TASS -- The Washington administration considers it quite a real possibility that Japan will be armed by its own nuclear weapons before the century is out. This was reported by the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN which referred to a "top secret" report of the U.S. Air Force, stating the need for developing a new large-scale ABM system. SANKEI SHIMBUN Washington correspondent writes that the U.S. Government circles are discussing, in strict secrecy, the prospect of Japan's nuclear armament as a real possibility.

The Japanese newspaper carries interviews with a number of U.S. experts in the field of nuclear armaments, which make it clear that such a forecast is not without a foundation. Former U.S. Assistant Under Secretary for Defence Robert Plunger said that Japan can decide to develop its own nuclear weapons if the international conditions and the internal political situations for this shape up.

This opinion is also supported by Professor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology William Kaufman, former adviser to U.S. defense secretaries in the Carter and the Kennedy administrations. In an interview with the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN he pointed out that, although the possibility of Japan developing its own nuclear weapons at present is extremely small, it cannot be discounted altogether. If the decision to this effect is adopted, nothing will stop Japan, William Kaufman said.

Japan, SANKEI SHIMBUN writes, is placed by U.S. experts first among the countries whose scientific and technological and economic potential makes it possible to develop nuclear weapons in a brief period of time. In a propitious political situation, these weapons can be developed in two years.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHERY TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW

OW130811 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 11 Apr 83

[From the "Friendship and Good-neighborliness" program]

[Text] The opening ceremony of Soviet-Japanese negotiations on regulations and fishing areas for salmon and trout catches in the Northwestern Pacific was held in Moscow today. The Soviet delegation is headed by Nikolay Kudryavtsev, first vice minister of the fish industry, and the Japanese delegation is headed by Hisashi Owada, Japanese minister to Moscow.

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN writes on the current Soviet-Japanese fishery negotiations as follows: Unlike in former days, a friendly atmosphere exists between the Soviet Union and Japan in regard to fisheries. In order not to obstruct the development of friendly fisheries relations between the two countries, the Japanese Government is expected to take a friendly attitude at the current negotiations. This is what is stated by NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN.

JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN WANT TO EXPAND USSR TRADE

LD112333 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo April 11 TASS -- Japan's trading companies and machine manufacturers are beginning to feel an adverse impact of the economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries -- sanctions into which Japan is being prodded by the U.S. Administration. According to the newspaper SHIPPING AND TRADE NEWS, Japan's export to the Soviet Union is declining, at a time when a number of Western European countries are broadening out their trade with the USSR.

The paper arrives at the conclusion that such a situation has taken shape exclusively as a consequence of the pressure brought to bear on Japan by the United States and some Western European countries compelling Japan to introduce restrictions on exports to socialist countries. At the same time the ruling circles of the United States and Western European nations suggest that Japan stimulate domestic demand to brisk up its economic performance, without relying on export. The paper writes that in all probability, the leaders of the United States and its allies follow a common strategy the aim of which is to head off the growth of Japanese exports.

In a situation like this, the SHIPPING AND TRADE NEWS underlines, the Japanese business community is more and more inclined to reconsider trade relations with the Soviet Union as a step which may help the Japanese economy get out of the present dead alley. Taking account of the fact that the Soviet side has long been advocating brisker bilateral trade and economic relations with Japan, prominent members of the Japanese business circles begin to question the feasibility of obediently following U.S. demands on the introduction of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, the paper writes.

Faced with stagnating domestic and foreign markets, Japanese trading companies and machine manufacturers have shown a great interest in trade with the Soviet Union. However, they are increasingly aware of the present stand of the Japanese Government which holds back the development of trade with socialist countries. Japan's business circles are of the opinion that it is high time the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone adopted a new policy of expanding economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, the SHIPPING AND TRADE NEWS writes.

AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS RESUME IN GENEVA 11 APR

LD112141 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva April 11 TASS -- The second round of Afghan-Pakistani negotiations opened at the Geneva Palace of Nations today. It is held with the mediation of Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the U.N. secretary general.

Discussion of the terms of voluntary return to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of Afghan refugees, now staying on Pakistan's territory, is among the main items on the agenda of the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations.

The delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the Geneva negotiations is lead by Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, while the delegation of Pakistan -- by Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan.

Dmitriyev Commentary

LD122144 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Afghanistan and Pakistan resumed their talks in Geneva on Monday with a personal envoy of the UN secretary general, Diego Cordovez, acting as a mediator. Now a comment on that by Radio Moscow's Vasilii Dmitriyev:

South Asian countries have welcomed the reopening of the talks in Switzerland begun last June since they realize that the overdue problems involving Afghanistan can only be solved peacefully. At their recent conference in Delhi the nonaligned nations raised practically no objections to the idea of a political settlement as the only way of solving the Afghan issue. What's more, Afghanistan's neighbors, including Pakistan, also recognize the need for a peaceful settlement. It's important for the two countries' negotiations to produce concrete results. Here much depends on the attitudes of the partners.

Kabul spelt out its own attitude twice when it advanced clear-cut proposals in May of 1980 and August of 1981, stating its readiness to discuss the situation involving Afghanistan with neighboring Pakistan and Iran. Given international guarantees against further aggression and interference in Afghan affairs, Kabul said it would be ready to agree with all the parties concerned on a phased withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingent. In the opinion of the Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, such an approach could help to solve the situation over Afghanistan in a matter of weeks.

However, the idea is running into opposition, primarily from the American Administration and is fueling tension in the region. To this end the administration is using Pakistan. In camps on Pakistani territory, CIA instructors continue training anti-Afghan terrorists and infiltrating them into Afghanistan. Pakistan also continues to be a (?way) base for American arms supplied to terrorist groups in Afghanistan. Asian observers quite properly see the American arms supplies as the chief cause of the continued aggression, the principal obstacle preventing full normalization both inside and outside Afghanistan. For this reason when Islamabad insists that the Soviet Union withdraw its limited military contingent from Afghanistan it must view the matter through the perspective of the fact that Afghanistan is under permanent threat of invasion by anti-government groups from neighboring Pakistan.

The Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva are expected to help Kabul and Islamabad to further narrow their differences. As the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, recently stated in Herat, Afghanistan has gone its half of the way to peace as is required by its principled foreign policy. Resentful of confrontation, says the Afghan leader, the nation leaves the door open to negotiations.

DRA PEASANTS RECEIVE LAND OWNERSHIP DEEDS

LD072012 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] A report from Kabul says that another group of families of Afghan peasants in the Province of Nangarhar have received documents for possession of land. Quite recently, comrades, we saw on television reportage from Afghanistan by our friend and colleague Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Kaverznev which turned out to be the last in his brilliant life. In this reportage he related the significance of the handover of land to the Afghan poor who for centuries had dreamed of the possibility of working not for the rich but for themselves. The implementation of land reform undermines the plans of the Afghan counterrevolution to restore the former order. BAKHTAR reports today that in the past year over 50,000 Afghan families have received deeds of ownership of land handed over to them without indemnity.

SOVIET-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD112046 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- "In consistently pursuing a course of peace and playing a leading and active role in the movement of nonalignment, India has earned merited recognition and big authority among the peoples of Asia and the world," Minister of the USSR Nikolay Goldin said. The president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society spoke today at a soiree to mark the 36th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and India.

Noting that the vast area of the Indian Ocean is a target of the aggressive course of international imperialism, aimed against the peoples of Asia and Africa, the minister stressed: "The Soviet Union together with India calls for making the region a zone of peace."

The stable and durable political links between our countries assure fruitful cooperation in other spheres: economic, scientific and technological and cultural, India's Ambassador to the USSR Vishnu Ahuja said. The speaker expressed the confidence that the cooperation will grow and gain strength in the interests of peace and stability in the world.

AUCCTU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR INDIAN TU CONGRESS

PM121057 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Apr 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova has left for Delhi at the invitation of the Center of Indian Trade Unions. The delegation will take part in the work of the Fifth Congress of the Center of Indian Trade Unions.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION IN MANILA

PM131141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival in Manila"]

[Text] Manila, 12 April, A Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the National Assembly of the Republic of the Philippines. At the airport the important Soviet guests were greeted by Philippines National Assembly speaker Guerube Makalintal. Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Yu.A. Sholomov was among those who welcomed the guests. On the same day the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the monument of Philippines national hero Jose Rizal.

PRAVDA ON U.S. ARMS FOR THAILAND, SRV REACTION

PM130916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "A Dangerous Venture"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Apr -- The United States is increasing arms supplies to Thailand. As State Department spokesman J. Hughes told journalists here, the transfer of U.S. combat equipment and gear to parts of Thailand adjacent to Kampuchea has begun.

Hanoi, 11 Apr -- The SRV has resolutely condemned the special deliveries of U.S. weapons and military equipment to Thailand. "These actions," says a statement by an SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman, "were undertaken by Washington following assertions by the U.S. State Department reiterating the Thai authorities' propagandist fabrications about an alleged 'threat to Thai security.'"

The obvious purpose of the U.S. military aid, together with the anti-Vietnamese propaganda campaign, is to promote Thai military activity on the Kampuchean-Thai border in support of the remnant of the Pol Pot gangs and other groupings of Khmer reactionaries. This poses a threat to Kampuchean security and peace in Southeast Asia since these actions are aimed at exacerbating confrontation and wrecking dialogue between the countries in the region, the SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

USSR CONGRATULATES REELECTED INDONESIAN LEADER

PM131100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram to Republic of Indonesia President Suharto congratulating him on his reelection to that office. In reply President Suharto has expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation that traditionally exist between the two countries will develop further to the benefit of the USSR's and Indonesia's peoples and in the interests of strengthening world peace and international security.

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES BERLIN MARX CONFERENCE

PM121558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Excerpts] Berlin, 11 Apr -- "Karl Marx and the Present Day -- The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" -- This is the theme of the international scientific conference which was ceremonially opened today in the GDR capital's Palace of the Republic.

The conference is being staged by the SED Central Committee to mark the 165th birth anniversary and the death centenary of the founder of scientific communism and great teacher and leader of the international proletariat, Karl Marx. The international forum is attended by delegations from communist and workers parties, revolutionary democratic parties, national liberation movements, socialist and social democratic movement in all continents. A CPSU delegation headed by G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, is attending the conference.

E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee are participating in the conference's work. Opening the conference, Comrade E. Honecker warmly greeted the participants on behalf of the SED Central Committee.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the conference on the theme "Marx' Teaching Lives and Triumphs."

On behalf of the CPSU delegation M.V. Zimyanin expressed cordial thanks to the SED Central Committee for the invitation to participate in the conference on Karl Marx, brilliant thinker, one of the founders of scientific socialism, great fighter for the international cause of the working class and glorious son of the German people.

We listened with great interest, the speaker said, to Comrade E. Honecker's profound and outstanding speech. It convincingly demonstrated the insuperable force of Marxist ideas, their revolutionary transforming spirit and their harmony with our times, as vividly demonstrated by the achievements of the GDR working people and the peoples of the other socialist countries, and with the entire course of world development.

Marxism, which has stood the most difficult test, the test of life itself, is firmly established in mankind's consciousness as his supreme spiritual achievement.

For thousands of years working people were held captive by the ideology of the exploiter classes. The historical significance of the revolution accomplished by Marx in social consciousness lay in the fact that it created a fundamentally new, dialectical materialist world outlook indicating to the proletariat and all oppressed classes the way out of spiritual and socioeconomic slavery.

Marxism is an ordered and consistent system of views, an integral teaching which reveals the most general laws of the development of nature, society and thought and the laws of the revolutionary transformation of the world. Marx' great colleague and friend, Friedrich Engels, played a most active part on the elaboration of this teaching.

As a result of Marx' and Engels' colossal activity socialism was transformed from a utopia into a strictly scientific theory and the working class was equipped with an understanding of its worldwide-historic mission.

Marx did not witness the birth of the socialist world. Great October marked the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind. One-third of the world's population has already cast off the yoke of capital and is building its life in accordance with the new, socialist laws which Marx foresaw through the veil of the decades. And although capitalism has managed so far to postpone its collapse, it is becoming clearer and clearer that the capitalist system cannot get rid of its inherent antagonisms. On the contrary, it is reproducing them in increasingly acute form and whatever our class opponents say, history is developing according to Marx.

The new stage in the development of the theory and practice of Marxism and the great victories in the struggle for communist ideals are associated with name of Vladimir Ilich Olyanov-Lenin.

Since the beginning of the 20th century Marxism has been inconceivable without Leninism, without all that the great Lenin contributed to the treasure house of the scientific world outlook of the working class, to the strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle and socialist building.

Leninism, M.V. Zimyanin continued, was born in Russia. It is inextricably linked to its revolutionary destiny, to the needs and tasks of the Russian proletariat's struggle and the heroic accomplishments of its Bolshevik Party. But it is also an indubitable fact that from the outset Leninism emerged and was established as an essentially national teaching, developing on the basis of a generalization of the experience of the entire world revolutionary and liberation movement.

Having defended and upheld Marxism in the struggle against all manner of revisionists and opportunists, Lenin elaborated on the basis of it replies to the new questions which the workers movement, the working masses and the whole of mankind were faced with in the new historical conditions.

This is Vladimir Ilich Lenin's immortal service. And this service is so great that we have every reason to regard Leninism as the Marxism of the modern era and we are right to call our revolutionary teaching Marxism-Leninism.

In Leninism, Marx' teaching rose to a new and higher level due to the fact that Lenin, as a confirmed follower and disciple of Marx and Engels, acquired a profound understanding of the creative essence of Marxism, which is incompatible with inert and stagnant thinking. He constantly stressed that Marxism is not a dogma but a living creative teaching which derives its strength from the masses' revolutionary experience. He not only stressed it, he himself set the supreme example of this approach. Using Marx' dialectical method with consummate skill, Lenin made the magnificent theoretical discoveries with which we associate the content of the Leninist stage in the development of Marxism and enriched and developed all its components.

More than anyone else Lenin clearly saw the point beyond which talk about changed conditions might become ideologically unprincipled and opportunistically diffuse. History shows that the creative development of Marxism-Leninism is possible only on the basis of its fundamental principles. Individual assessments and tenets, based on an analysis of particular historical events, may become out of date. But the arbitrary and thoughtless rejection of fundamental tenets of Marxist-Leninist teaching leads, as a rule, to theoretical vacillation and deviation, and they become serious political flaws. The principles of our teaching have stood the test of international practice; they serve as a powerful and effective means of cognition and of the revolutionary creativity of the millions.

Leninism is an accumulation of fundamental theoretical conclusions on the character and law-governed patterns of the modern era.

Marx' doctrine on the worldwide-historic role of the proletariat, developed by Lenin in line with the modern era, still serves as a starting point in the solution of all questions relating to the implementation of the hegemony of the working class in the course of the struggle for democracy and socialism, to the elaboration of the strategy of class alliances, primarily the alliance between the proletariat and the peasantry, and to ensuring the leading role of the working class in socialist building. One of the chief conclusions of Lenin's teaching is that on the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonies and semicolonies as a powerful current of the world revolutionary process. Developing Marx' ideas, Lenin formulated the teaching on the new type of party designed to combine the mass workers movement with scientific socialism. And Lenin created such a party.

The true pinnacle of Lenin's teaching is the science he created of ways of building socialism. Moreover, Lenin took charge of the practical implementation of this science.

The leader of October elaborated the fundamental norms of party and state activity which we call Leninist for their creator. Unswerving observance of Leninist norms and the Leninist style of work, which organically combines scientific foresight and realism, a high degree of organization and initiative and a businesslike and creative attitude toward shortcomings, is the guarantee of the strengthening of ties between the party and the masses and of the moral and political unity of society.

The speaker then dwelt on the perfidious methods of the ideological opponents of Marxism. The ideological battle over Marxism-Leninism, he said, is developing against the background of the historical correctness of our teaching. But this struggle is not easy or straightforward. We cannot avoid noticing that the ideas of the bourgeois ideologists, reformists and revisionists of various kinds are exercising diverse influences on certain strata, including the workers and national liberation movement.

In order to distinguish the genuine revolutionariness from the spurious and scientific socialism from the various imitations of it, we have the tried and tested Marxist-Leninist class criterion. It incorporates the attitudes of various figures, groups or currents not only toward the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism but also toward its live embodiment -- real socialism.

Now that socialism, the speaker continued, has become the concrete content of the life of hundreds of millions of people in many countries, there is a perfectly natural desire to compare the theoretical picture of socialism painted by Marx with real socialism.

Summing up the results of the ground covered so far, one is completely justified in echoing Lenin and saying that we built socialism in accordance with what Marxism taught us, on the basis of Marx' conclusions on the essence and basic principles of the organization of the new society.

When it embarked on the building of socialism in our country the party was unable to take advantage of the experience of previous development.

Needless to say, it was very hard work, especially as the old world offered fierce resistance not only from within. Imperialism did its utmost to strangle socialism in the grip of a diplomatic and economic blockade and also resorted to armed intervention. The fascist aggression was a severe test for our country. The Soviet people stood the test, defended the socialist system and their independence and freedom and saved other peoples from enslavement and annihilation. Socialism in the USSR was totally and conclusively victorious. Of course, the ground we have covered was not totally without mistakes and shortcomings. And the CPSU has talked openly about them.

Our ideological opponents are speculating on certain discrepancies between details of socialist practice and the socialist ideal. They go on about the "decline" of real socialism, which allegedly needs to be "humanized," and they keep insisting that Marx' theoretical views are "obsolete."

What can one say in this connection? The actual course of historical development has confirmed all the fundamental conclusions of the theory of scientific communism. The abolition of private ownership of the basic means of production, the elimination of exploitation, unemployment and crises, the planned development of production, its subordination to the interests of the people's well-being, the birth of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which, as practice shows, gradually develops into a state of the whole people, and the ensuring of genuine democracy -- all these are integral features of real socialism. All this is striking evidence of the great vital force and historical correctness of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

We have learned from our country's experience that socialism passes through a number of historically essential stages in its formation and development.

The solution of all problems emerging during the building of the new society, both in the transitional period and in the period of creating developed and mature socialism, depends to a great extent on the ability of the ruling Communist Party to be sensitive to the voice of the masses, to struggle persistently against manifestations of dogmatism and voluntarism, to deepen socialist democracy, follow a considered and realistic policy, strengthen the unity and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and give a firm and timely rebuff to any attempts by imperialism to interfere in its internal affairs.

The highest level of social progress today is the stage of developed socialism. This is where socialism reaches, to use Marx' words, its integrity.

The fundamental ideas of Marxism-Leninism on the character of national relationships under socialism are also being confirmed. Today we can see that the actual historic process is developing exactly as Marx forecast.

The CPSU presents distinctly the existing difficulties, shortcomings and unresolved problems in building the new society, the new tasks emerging before the Soviet people in the last decades of the 20th century. "Taken as a whole, these tasks can be reduced to what could be termed the perfection of developed socialism," Comrade Y.V. Andropov stresses. "Our country is at the beginning of this prolonged historical stage which, in its own turn, will experience its own periods and its own stages of growth."

Proceeding from the comprehensive evaluation of the potential of mature socialism and the peculiarities of the contemporary international situation, the CPSU has elaborated and is following the strategy of Soviet society's further forward movement. We still have to complete the transfer of the national economy to the tracks of intensive development, transform the entire economic machinery accordingly and reach the point where the Soviet economy becomes the fullest embodiment of the integration of science and production, of the unbreakable union between creative thought and creative labor. It is from these positions that the party has drawn up the USSR's Food and Energy Programs.

Economic growth provides the basis for constantly expanding social programs and improving conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual and the education of the new man -- what Marx, Engels and Lenin called the supreme goal of communism.

It is evident that not everything is attained easily and simply and that at times that which has been planned cannot be accomplished fully or within the set time limits. We consider it important to unwaveringly strengthen organization and discipline and raise labor productivity and the efficiency of social production.

The party and the people are concentrating their efforts on solving the urgent problems of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the strategy elaborated at the 26th party congress and the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum. The Central Committee plenum analyzed in great detail progress in the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan and exposed in the proper party manner the difficulties and shortcomings in our work. The decisions of the Central Committee's November plenum and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov speeches at that plenum and at the festive meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation set out the pivotal tasks of the building of communism and the further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might. With their selfless labor the Soviet people are striving to realize the party's directives.

We do not imagine that we would resolve successfully the problems which await us without the constant deepening of socialist democracy.

All this, of course, does not mean that the machinery for the implementation of socialist democracy has attained its total perfection in our country. There still are quite a few manifestations of bureaucracy and inattentiveness toward people's needs. The party is waging a persistent struggle against such phenomena.

Being the tested vanguard of the working class and all people, in unwavering ideological, political and organizational cohesion, our party is, in Lenin's definition, the collective teacher, guide and leader [vozhd] of the people's masses. Our party, which will celebrate its 80th anniversary this year, has gained great prestige and trust among the people through its incessant concern for their current and long-term interests, through its consistent struggle for the ideals of communism, for peace and happiness of the working people. The unity between party and people is a reliable guarantee that the large-scale and far from simple problems of improving developed socialism will be successfully resolved.

Our times, M.V. Zimyanin went on, will enter the history of mankind as the times of the greatest revolutionary transformations forecast by Marx, Engels and Lenin. They are the establishment and consolidation of the world socialist system. They are the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism and the emergence of the states following a socialist line. They are the unremitting deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and the growing historical offensive by the working class and its allies against the positions of monopoly capital. They are, finally, such manifestations of the people's anti-imperialist aspirations as the ever mightier movement of the struggle for peace and for excluding world war from the life of society.

Mighty public forces are now standing up against the adventurous militarist policy of imperialism, and mainly of the U.S. imperialist circles which are forcing a fierce nuclear arms race in the name of their imperial hegemonist aspirations; against this nuclear madness, for a world without wars or weapons. These are mainly the socialist countries, the mainstay of the struggle for peace and social progress. These are the international working class. These are the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries united in the Nonaligned Movement. These are all who are concerned with the fate of mankind. The antiwar and antinuclear movement has become the broadest democratic movement of our times.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are doing everything to achieve a reduction in the level of military confrontation and to ensure real disarmament on the basis of equality and identical security so as to rid the peoples of the threat of nuclear war. The report "Sixtieth Anniversary of the USSR" by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states propose new, most important and constructive initiatives aimed at attaining these goals. They have been positively accepted by all who are against the nuclear threat and for the development of broad and equitable international cooperation.

Our party, the speaker stressed, loyal to the behests of Marx, Engels and Lenin, considers it its duty to assist comprehensively the struggle waged by different detachments of the world revolutionary movement and by all who stand against imperialism, for peace and social progress. We are convinced that the principle of proletarian internationalism is today, just as it has always been, a reliable principle making it possible to unite all these forces. We can see that under contemporary conditions, with the increased relative significance of the tasks of the anti-imperialist struggle, the significance of the general democratic aspect of proletarian internationalism is growing, but, in our view, this does not mean a diminution of its class and anticapitalist content.

Proletarian internationalism meets the interests of social progress, the interests of all peoples, of all mankind. To follow this principle is the sacred duty of real communists, of all who are loyal in deeds and not just in words to the great behests of our teachers.

Comrade M.V. Zimyanin said in conclusion: We Soviet Communists, just like our comrades and fellow thinkers in other countries, are looking bravely into the future. Our times have brought unprecedented victories for Marxism, and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism have become a mighty revolutionary transforming force. This is why today we are fully justified in repeating Friedrich Engels' words uttered 100 years ago about his genius friend and comrade in arms: "Both his name and his work will live on down the ages!"

The conference will continue its work 12 April.

COMPARISON ON ROMANOV DEPARTURE FOR BERLIN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 April carries on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "CPSU Delegation Departs." This report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version published under the title "Romanov Attends Karl Marx Conference in GDR" and subheaded "Departs Moscow 10 Apr" on page F 7 of the 11 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, adding the following names to his sendoff delegation:

"CPSU Central Committee members K.M. Bogolyubov, B.P. Bugayev, L.M. Zamyatin and O.B. Rakhmanin; S.A. Losev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; M.Ye. Mogilevits, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs, and other CPSU Central Committee executives."

"The sendoff party included E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR."

ANTONOV RECEIVES BULGARIA'S BOZHINOV 11 APR

PM131012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 11 April A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with T. Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, at the latter's request and had a friendly conversation with him.

Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev participated in the conversation.

BULGARIA'S TRAYKOV QUOTED ON ANTONOV CASE

PM121547 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAVA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 3

[Interview with BTA Director General Boyan Traykov by Yu. Sovtsov under the rubric "Exposures": "Anatomy of Slander"; place, date unspecified]

[Text] For several months now there has been an incessant clamor in the West about the so-called "Antonov affair." This time the routine ideological subversion is aimed at the Bulgarian People's Republic, with the bourgeois propaganda media trying to accuse it of organizing the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II and attempting to slander the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

At the request of Yu. Sovtsov, our own correspondent in Bulgaria, BTA Director General Boyan Traykov spoke of the aims of this anticommunist farce.

[Question] Comrade Traykov, I think that to start with we should turn to the prehistory of the ideological subversion...

[Answer] It will soon be 2 years since the day when shots were fired in St Peter's Square in the Vatican: Turkish neofascist Ali Agca attempted to assassinate Pope John Paul II. On 22 July 1981 the Rome City Court sentenced Agca, member of the pro-fascist terrorist organization "The Gray Wolves," to life imprisonment. Time passed by, and people recalled less and less frequently the dramatic events which took place in St Peter's Square. All of a sudden, 18 months after the attempt, the Western mass news media launched a "sensation." It appeared that Agca had decided to "confess" that his gun had been "aimed" by a Bulgarian citizen. Soon afterwards we learned that Sergey Antonov, deputy chief of Balkan, the Bulgarian airline, had been arrested in Rome.

[Question] Were we to believe the very same bourgeois press, which recently has been especially energetically praising the "objective and independent" character of Roman justice, serious grounds are needed to arrest a man, especially a citizen of another country. What were the specific charges against Sergey Antonov?

[Answer] No matter how surprising this may sound, so far there has been no official announcement of the grounds for Antonov's arrest or the charges against him. This is why we must evaluate them according to reports on the investigation's progress that have been "leaked" to the Western press. What it boils down to is that Agca is alleged to have had links with Bulgarian secret services, which hired him for DM3 million to assassinate the Pope... This balderdash can be believed only by someone who has never heard of Marxism or the principles of the Communist movement.

Bulgaria is the country of the first antifascist uprising in the world, the motherland of Georgi Dimitrov, ardent organizer of the international antifascist movement. How could anyone conceive the slanderous thought about links between ourselves and fascists?!

So far there has not emerged a single fact to confirm that Sergey Antonov had any links whatsoever with the attempt. Despite this, Deputy Chief Prosecutor Scorza and investigating Judge Martella have not satisfied the demand by attorneys Consolo and Larussa to set the innocent Bulgarian citizen free. How can this decision be explained? By the incompetence of the Italian investigative organs? Rather naive! For us there is only one explanation: This is a political provocation meant to poison world public opinion with slander and mistrust toward Bulgaria.

[Question] A rather strange situation is emerging. Italian justice is keeping silent, but the bourgeois press is taking up the role of prosecutor, regaling readers with ever newer "proof" of the Bulgarian's involvement in the attempt on the head of the Roman Catholic Church. It unreservedly maintains the pitiful lie by the murderer and neo-fascist Agca while totally ignoring all arguments by Antonov and his defense...

[Answer] There is an appropriate proverb: He who pays the piper calls the tune. Expressing the views of the big bourgeoisie and the military-industrial complex, the Western mass news media mirror their hatred for the countries of socialism and their ill-concealed fear of Marxist-Leninist ideology. Furthermore, the so-called "objective and independent" press, in general, makes no effort to base its assertions on facts or to quote specific arguments. Look, where is the logic here? On 26 November 1982 the BBC announced: "Antonov's arrest means that the Italian authorities consider that there is a portion of truth in the story of participation by an Eastern secret service in the attempt." The very same day AFP repeated the very same idea: "Antonov's arrest confirmed, for the first time, quite definitely the repeated claim that the attempt was carried out on orders from a socialist country."

I would ask you to note that these unsubstantiated claims came to light the very day after Sergey Antonov's arrest. How can you not think that these, as well as many other fantasies, are derived from the same source, originating from people who stand behind the scenes of events and tell the "stokers" when exactly to throw coal into the furnace of the deceitful propaganda campaign, which periodically slows down because of a lack of traction.

[Question] But from time to time they are forced to emerge from behind the screen...

[Answer] Perfectly true, this happens whenever they feel that their subordinates are coping poorly with their set tasks. Recently there were reports of an order by President Reagan to the CIA to undertake as actively as possible an investigation into the attempt on the Pope. In other words, the head of the U.S. Administration has decided to help the Italian special services in their search for "facts" against Antonov.

What are they aiming at in the West by launching the latest sensation against Bulgaria and the other socialist countries? I have already mentioned some of the goals of this campaign. We must not forget, either, that people in the West are not happy with the Bulgarian people's gains in the economic and social spheres or with Bulgaria's growing international prestige.

But there is one main goal, and all others are subordinate to it. It consists of attempts to wreck the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, influence the growing movement of peace supporters in Europe and, finally, deploy new U.S. missiles on the continent.

This is how they have themselves described the task (quoting from a letter by former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns published at the end of last April): "If arguments, persuasion or the influence of the mass news media cannot do the job, we have no alternative but to perturb the faint-hearted in Europe by creating in individual countries such situations as we consider necessary to persuade them where their interests lie. This will require suitable and effective actions of a delicate nature, which we have often discussed and about which I am optimistic." This, in my view, needs no comment.

At a recent press conference with the continuing attacks against Bulgaria we quoted from an official NATO document which shows that leading staffers from the aggressive military bloc's headquarters are by no means deluded about who is really guilty of the attempt on the Pope of Rome...

[Question] It was recently reported that Sergey Antonov has been accused of something else, this time of organizing an attempt on the life of Walesa, leader of the now disbanded trade union Solidarity. Where did this come from?

[Answer] From the very same source -- Ali Agca's fabrications. In actual fact, something like that was to be expected. The aim of the new insinuation is to draw the world public's attention away from the failure of the previous accusations and give the Roman investigation a chance to get out of the blind alley it has driven itself into. And, of course, to continue the provocation against Bulgaria and the entire socialist community in another direction. Generally speaking, this cannot but be seen as an admission by the Italian authorities of their own inconsistency. The "Antonov affair" has backfired against those who started it.

[Question] And how does Sergey Antonov feel now? Recently the press has expressed concern about the state of his health....

[Answer] The Bulgarian Union of Medical Scientific Societies recently announced that the state of his health has deteriorated, although Antonov was absolutely healthy prior to his arrest. The medical workers claim that inadmissible means and methods of influence are being used on him. The union has issued a firm declaration, addressing an appeal to medical workers all over the world to raise their voices in defence of the absolutely innocent Bulgarian citizen.

We are deeply convinced that truth will triumph and Antonov will be set free. The attempts to slander Bulgaria and the other socialist countries are doomed to failure. This is how it has been always. This, I am convinced, is how it will be this time!

U.S. SEEN BEHIND 'PLOT' AGAINST POLAND

LD080843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Apr 83

[TASS political observer Yuri Kornilov talk entitled "The Plot Against Poland"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration, which is leading the crusade against the countries of the socialist community, is not above using any methods to hinder the normalization of the situation in the Polish People's Republic. Open blackmail and threats against Poland have become regular occurrences in the policy of the U.S. Government. This passage, which we have taken from a book recently issued in Warsaw by the "Ksiazka i Wieda" publishing house, defines in precise terms the Polish line of the Reagan team which, crudely flouting the UN Charter and generally accepted norms of international law, do not cease their attempts at crude interference in the affairs of that sovereign socialist state.

It is quite evident that the U.S. so-called "Polish line," which is directly formulated by the White House and other higher echelons of power in Washington, is not something which stands in isolation; it is an integral and component part of the imperial and essentially hegemonistic global foreign policy of the current U.S. Administration, a policy which pivots around gambling on force and the striving at all costs to dominate independent countries and peoples. This line is an integral and component part of the foreign policy course whose creators rely not on mutual understanding and cooperation among states but, on the contrary, on whipping up tension and stepping up confrontation. After all, it is the atmosphere of tension and confrontation which contributes to a further spiralling of the arms race and acts as a sort of breeding ground for those reactionary and aggressive imperialist forces which declare virtually the entire world to be the sphere of their vital interests, and which strive to torpedo the system of security which has been formed in Europe and to turn West Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage.

The unceasing provocations against People's Poland are not only an attempt to hinder at all costs the process of normalization of life in that country, they are also an attempt to worsen even further the political climate and destabilize the situation both in Europe and throughout the whole world. Poland remains target number one in the bitter psychological warfare that has been unleashed by U.S. ruling circles and NATO against socialism and all forces of peace and progress.

A prime arsenal, including the giant foreign policy propaganda machine created in the United States, rightwing trade union centers and a whole host of experts in the study of communism roosting in all sorts of institutes and foundations that have been set up in the United States, has been mobilized in the West today to carry out ideological sabotage against Poland. Every day and every hour the "Voice of America", followed by the BBC, "Deutsche Welle" and other radio voices, not to mention the openly subversive "Radio Free Europe" center entrenched in Munich, hurl floods of filthy insinuations and inflammatory calls at Poland. Back in 1981 the Polish press noted that three times as many radio stations broadcast to Poland as there are in the country itself. It is appropriate to recall that the budget of the main mouthpiece of U.S. foreign policy propagandas -- the United States Information Agency, which controls the "Voice of America" -- is to be increased, according to reports, in fiscal 1984 by another \$114 million, while the annual budget of "Radio Free Europe" and its twin sister "Radio Liberty", the CIA's kept women, for the first time in their existence has topped the \$100 million mark.

Although the chief aim of the organizers of ideological sabotage -- the attempt to discredit socialism -- remains unaltered, the methods and tactics of their subversive activity do change as the initiators of this sabotage try to adapt it to suit the existing situation. Recently "Voice of America," for example, in its broadcasts to Poland has been carrying out intensive exercises in making insinuations aimed at giving encouragement to the counterrevolutionary extremist elements, calling upon them to reorientate their activity to draw up long-term plans and use all sorts of gatherings, meetings and religious ceremonies for their subversive work. Rehashing statements by the ringleaders of the antisocialist underground, the radio saboteurs declare that a program for positive evolution of the system must be drawn up. "Radio Free Europe," which tries to disparage and slander any government measures aimed at stabilizing the situation, uses the air waves to openly transmit inflammatory calls for a boycott against everything that is proposed by the authorities.

This station, as TRYBUNA LUDU notes in an article which was published in summarized form in PRAVDA on 7 April, propounds a new concept of activity in the form of a so-called underground society whose task is to carry out activity aimed at eroding the socialist system.

Particularly active subversive work is being carried out by the reactionary bosses of the U.S. trade union center, the AFL-CIO. The chiefs of that center have long since won the unenviable fame of being the minions of the monopolies and betrayers of the working class, and from the very beginning of the Polish events they played the role of not just the advocates but the zealous guardians of the pseudo-trade union Solidarity, hastening -- as the Polish press reports -- to send counterrevolutionaries and extremists in Poland a sum of over \$3.5 million, not to mention the latest printing equipment.

Now that, as the Polish press writes, the numbers succumbing to the adventurists' calls have sharply dropped, plans are being intensively drawn up at the AFL-CIO headquarters to revive extremism and measures are being taken to breathe fresh life into the anti-Polish propaganda hullabaloo in which, by the efforts of the U.S. trade union bosses, certain rightwing West European trade union centers are becoming increasingly involved. Following the example of President Reagan and his close circle, the trade union bosses attack Poland to a noisy propaganda accompaniment during which the farce about democracy, human and trade union freedoms, with which everyone has just about had enough, is played out. But this is the question: Why is it that the producers of these anti-Polish and anti-Soviet farces, who allegedly have no concern other than freedom and democracy, show no reaction to the real, and not imaginary, scandalous facts of the crudest possible flouting of those rights? Why is it that these master artists in noisy, sometimes thunderously rhetorical antisocialist campaigns turn out to be completely deaf, dumb and blind when it comes to the actions of those imperialist forces who, looking at the world through the prism of their unrestrained imperial ambitions, whip up the arms race, embrace the murderers of civilians at Sabra and Shatilah, give pardons to the butchers of Song My and when it comes to those who have given shelter and continue to hide Nazi criminals or who encourage and arm terrorist and racist regimes in Central America and southern Africa, and when it comes to those who plan victories in nuclear war and who cold-bloodedly calculate the hundreds of millions that will fall victim to it? What is it that the initiators of the bitter psychological aggression that has been unleashed against Poland are trying to achieve? What is it that they are trying to get their followers to do?

The answer may be found, for example, once again on the pages of TRYBUNA LUDU which recently reported that an investigation had been completed into the bosses of a counter-revolutionary group which carried on its criminal activity in Warsaw city and voivodship and whose task was none other than to set up a Polish underground state. The members of the group not only disseminated inflammatory material, but, as was established, laid in stocks of explosives and prepared terrorist acts against patriots, including their physical extermination.

A little earlier, in Katowice, another underground group was discovered, on whose members a set of instructions entitled "How To Exterminate Enemies" was found. These instructions contained a detailed explanation of how to hold public executions using grenades and even how to hang and kill pregnant women. And so -- threats, intimidation, slander, blackmail and, to crown it all, plans for open terror according to which not only bicycle chains and gasoline bombs, but also grenades are to be used -- all writing in a familiar hand, is it not? It is the same hand that marks the actions of the CIA or its hirelings and secret agents everywhere, be it in Central America or, for example, the Near East.

The bitter attacks against Poland are made along all lines: political, ideological, military and, of course, economic.

Back in the seventies imperialist circles, acting according to the (Heelex-5) plan drawn up by Washington and NATO, which defined the aims and parameters of economic aggression, adopted a line of intensively drawing Poland into debt slavery and trying to make it profoundly dependent on economic links with Western monopolies. Now the economic war against Poland is being waged using the method of frontal attack. The United States is depriving it of most-favored-nation status in trade, is banning supplies of equipment and food, and is prohibiting the export even of feed for Polish poultry farms. The methods are varied, but the aim is the same: to undermine the country's economy and to try to drive Poland into economic chaos, even though Washington would seem to have had enough time to realize that it is impossible to bring the people of that sovereign socialist state to their knees by means of all sorts of boycotts and sanctions.

According to information in the press, in the United States alone there are now no fewer than 5 million people of Polish origin, a considerable number of whom are members of almost 30 emigre organizations. Although these organizations are diverse in nature, most of them, acting beneath the false mask of patriots, propound anticommunism. From the emigre rabble who enjoy the particular patronage of the AFL-CIO and such reactionary anti-Polish organizations as the Congress of American Poles or the Polish "government" in London, which has long been taken under the wing of the CIA, and from traitors and renegade defectors who until quite recently operated in the Solidarity headquarters and zealously advertized themselves as some sort of selfless defenders of Polish workers, staff are now being recruited for the provocative radio centers in Manich, for illegal links with the extremist underground, and for espionage and sabotage against People's Poland.

Poland will soon return again to the bosom of the Western states, John Foster Dulles, that cold war apologist, prophesied as long ago as 1949. That prophecy did not come true, neither then nor since. Gus Hall, the American communist leader, once made the apt remark that it is usually the pack of dogs that have lost a fight who whine longest and loudest of all, and that that is how the supporters and advocates of antitrade union and antisocialist counterrevolutionary forces in Polska, who have lost their cause, are whining and howling in the United States. That statement reminds one of the old, but most appropriate saying that "the dogs bark, but the caravan continues."

Poland is and will remain a socialist country and, as was stressed with full resolve at the meeting of Warsaw Treaty states in Prague in January, Polish internal affairs will, as hitherto, be determined by Poland alone. As far as concerns the encroachments by the United States and NATO on the sovereignty and independence of the Polish People's Republic, there can be no doubt that all such attempts will continue in the future to receive the most firm and resolute rebuff.

GDR ENVOY PRESENTS AWARDS TO SOVIET OFFICERS

PM111220 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 83 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Presentation of Awards"]

[Text] On 8 April GDR Ambassador in the Soviet Union E. Winkelmann presented "Brotherhood in Arms" medal to a group of Soviet generals and officers decorated for their great contribution to the cause of strengthening the friendship between the USSR and GDR peoples and the brotherhood in arms between the Soviet Armed Forces and the GDR National People's Army.

Awards were presented to Colonel General M.G. Sobolev and Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and to other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Major General (G.) Oldenburg, military attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, attended the award presentation ceremony.

CPCZ' LENART AWARDED ORDER OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

PM070825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee"]

[Text] For his great contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples and in connection with his 60th birthday, Comrade Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee, is awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

[Signed] V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 1 April 1983

BRIEFS

GDR DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN -- A ceremony was held in the Uzbek Ministry of Health on 7 April to receive a visiting delegation representing pharmaceutical drug firms in the GDR. A pharmaceutical drug exhibition will be opened in Tashkent in May. GDR pharmaceutical drug firms export their products to 60 countries in the world and successfully cooperate with the Soviet Union. The exchange of pharmaceutical drugs between the GDR and the Soviet Union increased sevenfold during the past 5 years. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Apr 83 GF]

III. 13 Apr 83

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
W E S T E R N E U R O P E

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FRENCH EXPULSION OF SOVIET PERSONNEL CONDEMNED

LD121556 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- As it was already reported the French authorities a few days ago demanded without any grounds that a group of members of staff of the embassy and other Soviet institutions -- the commercial representation, the TASS bureau, the general consulate of the USSR in Marseilles -- leave France. Following this unfriendly action, a muddy wave of absurd allegations rose in the French mass media. In the style of trashy detective stories, allegations are being spread about the stealing of state and scientific and technical secrets of France, and all sort of other absurd assertions. The French press, and not only it, is using such assertions to stir up hysteria.

It should be noted that many French newspapers rehash allegations and inventions which are fed to them in large amounts by U.S. news agencies and press. FRANCE PRESSE had to note that a report on the plans of the French authorities with regard to Soviet diplomats had appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES the day before this action was taken. FRANCE PRESSE notes that in Paris it was supposed at once that this leakage of information was organized by the U.S. intelligence services to guarantee that France keeps to its plan.

All this campaign against the members of staff of the Soviet institutions in France causes a legitimate concern of some French press bodies. The question is posed how all this will affect Soviet-French relations, and it is noted that the real reasons behind this action largely lie in the home policy situation in France and that this action was taken to distract the attention of the French public from the economic situation in the country. Many French newspapers write about this.

Soviet people, as letters to the newspapers, radio, and television show, are indignant at and condemn such arbitrary actions of the French authorities and the provocative hulabaloo that was launched around these actions.

TINDEMANS 'EXTREMELY PLEASED' WITH GROMYKO TALKS

LD121406 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- Leo Tindemans, Belgium's minister of external relations, expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to Moscow in a conversation with Soviet journalists. He was staying in the Soviet Union on a short working visit.

I am very pleased with the results of this visit to Moscow. During that visit I had an opportunity to have a meeting with First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Our talks continued for about eight hours. We discussed not only some bilateral problems existing in relations between Belgium and the Soviet Union but also had an exchange on a wide range of topical international problems.

Naturally, relations between the West and the East came up for discussion. Particular attention was paid, specifically, to the problem of nuclear arms limitation and the possibility of disarmament. The question of deployment of new missiles in Europe was touched upon in this context.

Dwelling on the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe under way in Madrid we assessed the opportunity of adopting a pithy and balanced final document at it. The situation in Asia was also discussed.

Thus, all extremely important problems of the present were touched upon during the talks. I say again that I am extremely pleased with the results of the talks.

I hold that due to this meeting and the open exchange of opinions that took place there emerged a possibility for further improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and Belgium.

BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN COMMENTS ON MOSCOW VISIT

LD122021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] A delegation of the Belgian parliament led by Leemans, president of the Senate, and Defraigne, president of the Chamber of Deputies, left Moscow for home today. Before flying out, Leemans gave an interview to a correspondent. This is what he had to say:

This is the first time I have been to the Soviet Union, and I would first of all like to point out that our week-long trip around the Soviet Union, and the meetings and talks we held in Moscow and Leningrad were very useful. Our delegation is fully satisfied with the results of our visit. Before, I knew the Soviet Union only through books, films, and television broadcasts. Now your country has appeared before us in all its reality and all its humanity. We now clearly see what your people are striving for. We have seen the impressive achievements of your country in the economic, social, and cultural fields. Of course, time is needed to analyze all that has been seen, but all the same I can already say that we are taking home with us the best impressions from our trip around your country. I would like to stress that when our delegation returns to Belgium we will convey through the press to all Belgians our conviction that the Government of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people are honestly and purposefully striving for universal peace. We in Belgium share that striving and anticipate with hope that positive results will be achieved at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize our readiness for the further development of contacts between the parliaments of Belgium and the Soviet Union.

USSR-ITALY RADIO-TV AGREEMENT SIGNED 12 APRIL

LD121554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] A working protocol on cooperation between USSR Gosteleradio and Italian radio and television for the current year and next year was signed in Moscow today. Exchanges of radio and television material on the life of the Soviet and Italian peoples and the making of programs about the most important events in the USSR and Italy are provided for. Special attention is being devoted to programs on the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party. The working protocol was signed by Comrade Lapin, chairman of the USSR Gosteleradio, and Zavoli, president of Italian radio and television.

U.S.-OMANI TALKS BEGIN IN WASHINGTON 12 APRIL

LD130629 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2020 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 12 Apr (TASS) -- Talks started in the White House today between President R. Reagan and Sultan Qabus of Oman, who has arrived here on an official visit. The agenda of the talks includes primarily a discussion of the situation in the Near East, particularly in the Persian Gulf, in the context of U.S. designs in that region.

Great significance is being given to this visit in Washington. Oman, as is known, has agreed to provide the Pentagon with military installations on its territory, which are to be used for the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" in particular. On the eve of the sultan's visit it was being stressed in U.S. official circles that Oman, which occupies a strategically advantageous position in the Persian Gulf region, is of "great importance for the United States and its allies." In this connection Washington intends to continue to develop the already "close military relations" with it.

At the talks great attention will be paid to the latest events in the Near East in the light of the failure of U.S. attempts to draw Jordan into the so-called "peace process," which is screening Washington's and Tel Aviv's sabotage of efforts to achieve a lasting settlement in the region.

COMMENTARY VIEWS FAILURE OF U.S. MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

LD112330 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Apr 83

[From the "Window of the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan expressed regret at the failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks. It must be said that Washington's efforts to involve Jordan in the Camp David collusion while keeping the PLO away from participating in the determination of the fate of its people have brought disappointment. President Reagan said that the failure of the talks came as a result of the actions of extremist elements in the PLO. It must be said that he sees extremism on the part of the PLO in its rejection of the idea of the so-called self-rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip -- the idea which is aimed at burying the sacred right of the Palestinian people to set up its independent state on its national soil. It must also be pointed out that implementation of the notorious self-rule, according to the Camp David conspiracy and the Reagan plan, would not mean that Israel would be forced to halt its settlement policy or liquidate existing settlements. Consequently, self-rule is nothing but [word indistinct] aimed at the perpetuation of the Israeli occupation and the colonization of Palestinian land occupied in 1967 as a result of the Zionist aggression.

Israel is working for the settlement of all the land suitable for agriculture in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after the expulsion of the Palestinians, its legitimate owners. Therefore, it can be justly said that President Reagan expressed regret not at the failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks but the failure of his plan, which from the start came as an (?abortion) of the present initiative of the U.S. President. THE NEW YORK TIMES admitted that this plan did not include anything that might arouse the interest of the PLO as a political organization.

We say that the Reagan plan is aimed at excluding the PLO from participating in determining the fate of the Palestinian people, keeping in mind that it is its sold legitimate representative. This entity, the PLO, is recognized by Jordan, as confirmed once again by King Husayn, and the great majority of Arab and non-Arab countries, that is, more than 120 states. This is the harsh reality in relation to Washington, a reality which even Britain, the close ally of the U.S. in NATO, was forced to recognize. An example of this is Pym, the British foreign secretary, saying in Riyadh that the PLO plays a major role in the talks on a settlement in the Middle East.

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER RECEIVES KUWAITI ENVOY

PM120927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 6 April G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received Kuwaiti Deputy Foreign Minister Rashid ar-Rashid who presented him with a message from the Amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, addressed to Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During a talk which took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere there was an exchange of opinions on a number of problems, among which special attention was paid to that of eliminating seats of tension in the Near East region.

SUPREME SOVIET RECEIVES KHOMEYNI TELEGRAM

LD121418 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR received a telegram from the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni. The telegram says that a message expressing condolence and sympathy in conjunction with a natural calamity -- an earthquake in the area of Amol -- has been received with gratitude.

SOVIET-SYRIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION LAUDED

LD090530 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The governmental treaty between the Soviet Union and Syria regarding maritime and merchant navigation has been signed in Damascus. [Word indistinct] signing, Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm said that Syria considers the Soviet Union a true friend that stands by the Arab peoples' just cause: the issue of liberating all the peoples of the world. The Syrian Prime Minister pointed out that the Soviet-Syrian friendship continues to be reinforced and developed in all directions and fields of the joint interests of Syria and the Soviet Union. The mutually-beneficial Soviet-Syrian cooperation has continued for more than 25 years and its volume has tripled during this period. Sixty-four projects are being built with the aid of the Soviet Union in Syria. Of these, 35 are already operational. The construction of the Damascus-Homs railway line, which is very important for the Syrian economy, was completed a few days ago. This line and the Homs-Aleppo line, which is being repaired, will connect North Syria with ports on the shores of the Mediterranean and will be a means of international transport. Syrian economic experts think that Soviet-Syrian economic cooperation is helping the Syrian people implement social and economic development programs and reinforce their national independence. The Soviet-Syrian treaty on maritime and merchant navigation, which was signed a few days ago in Damascus, also has this goal.

SUPREME SOVIET GROUPS VISIT CARACAS, MANILA

PM121252 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Official Visits"]

[Text] On 10 April a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Caracas on an official visit at the invitation of the Venezuelan Congress. The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.P. Augite, V.I. Dmitriyev and M.S. Pichuzhkin.

On the same day a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium left Moscow for the Philippines on an official visit at the invitation of the latter country's National Assembly. The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies T.B. Guzhenko, I.P. Kalinina and V.S. Makarenko.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD112257 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Apr 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] The CIA is presently writing another bloody page in the chronicle of its evil-doing; counterrevolutionary bands formed and trained by CIA agents from among surviving Somozists have intruded into Nicaragua's territory from neighboring Honduras. Hopes to create an internal front in Nicaragua, using this rabble, have not come true, but the threat for the gains of the Sandinista revolution has not yet passed: such intrusion continues. Moreover, this operation is also dangerous because, by all accounts, it is intended to provoke an armed conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras.

The notorious Monroe Doctrine, with its slogan: America for the Americans, is understood even more cynically in the Washington corridors of power -- Latin America is the United State's patrimony. It has been accustomed to look upon it as its own backyard, where obedient dictatorships can be planned, and, when necessary, their facades can be changed using coups d'etat.

When the Chilean revolution had been throttled, U.S. imperialist circles supposed that order had been brought to the backyard. But the flame of the liberation struggle flared up inexorably; the revolution in Nicaragua was victorious, and the people of Salvador rose with weapons in their hands.

On the banks of the Potomac they began shouting hysterically that the countries of Central America and the Caribbean would fall one after the other, just like dominoes, under the onslaught of international communism. Americans have already heard such cries, in the sixties, when the matter concerned Southeast Asia, and the dispatch of weapons and military instructors to South Vietnam. But when neither the one nor the other was able to save the Saigon clique, President Johnson had to Americanize the war, that is, involve an army of half a million and the strike forces of the U.S. Navy and Air Force in combat action.

Washington's present course in the Western Hemisphere, or putting it simply, the return to the policy of the big stick, is bringing forth more and more active protest from the U.S. public.

KIRKPATRICK RESPONSE ON U.S. IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD121133 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 12 Apr 8 3

[Text] New York April 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The public statements by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the permanent United States representative at the United Nations, suggest that she divides her working time approximately equally, devoting as much attention to the defence of American interests in the world organization as to its discreditation.

Such impression has also been confirmed by her latest press conference at the association of foreign correspondents. The target of attack this time was the Security Council where the American delegate is presiding in April. She said that the council had become a kind of political theatre facilitating the fanning of hostility and the aggravation of conflicts.

It is not difficult to understand such a position: The United Nations has long since become a target of fiercest attacks for the extreme right-wing politicians of the United States, since the United Nations, far from following American directives as before, now takes a directly opposite stand on all major international issues.

The American delegate, for instance, did not conceal that she had been irritated by one of the latest meetings of the Security Council where the subversive activity of the United States in Nicaragua had been exposed before the entire world. One can imagine how embarrassed Jeane Kirkpatrick was when the delegates of dozens of countries one after another accused her of secret United States aid to the detested Somoza gangs, of imperial contempt for the interests of other countries, and of arrogantly ignoring the rules of international law.

But Jeane Kirkpatrick herself confirmed the correctness of these charges at the press-conference when she refused to give a direct reply concerning the subversive activity of the Central Intelligence Agency which recruits, trains and finances the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary scum. It is common knowledge that for these purposes over 19 million dollars had been allocated to the espionage department. She said that they neither confirmed nor denied these charges. In the diplomatic language this has only one meaning: acknowledgement of complicity in the aggression against Nicaragua. To put it in a nutshell, everyone understands that the evil does not lie at all in the Security Council but in Washingtons' aggressive policy.

Commenting on the situation in El Salvador, Jeane Kirkpatrick clamped down with attacks on the national liberation movement which she qualified as "terrorists" and "killers." Meanwhile, it is known to the whole world that it is precisely the Washington-supported regime and its army that are the real butchers responsible for the death of 40,000 people in the country in the last three years.

DRAFT LAW ON WORK COLLECTIVES ADDRESSED

Submitted for Discussion

LD111922 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- The draft law of the USSR "On Work Collectives and Enhancing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, Organizations" has been submitted for discussion of the Soviet public. The draft law has been put for discussion by the Soviet Government and the central council of trade unions. After the discussion it will be considered by the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The draft law points out that "the work collective of an enterprise, institution, organisation is the main cell of socialist society", that "the role of work collectives enhances in developed socialist society."

The draft law formulates the general provisions on a work collective, dwells on its relations with bodies of state authority, management. It is recorded in the document, specifically, that work collectives "consider draft laws and other matters of state life, submitted for discussion, and table their proposals concerning them." Besides that the collectives nominate candidates to soviets, representatives to electoral commissions, hear accounts of deputies and other elective persons, nominate candidates to people's judges.

Separate articles in the draft law are devoted to powers of work collectives in planning the economic and social development of enterprises, institutions, organizations; their powers in concluding collective agreements between the administration and trade unions. A collective is given the right to apply measures of social incentive for labour successes, to establish additional bonuses and benefits, and also call to account those who break discipline, to deprive them of bonuses and additional leaves.

Fully in accordance with the USSR Constitution the draft law determines the fundamental rights and duties of work collectives, their powers at enterprises, in institutions, in organizations.

"Work collectives participate in the management of enterprises, institutions, organizations," the draft law says. The document stresses that this is combined with undivided authority. Work collectives can take part in the management of enterprises and institutions through "collective discussion and decision of matters of the activity of enterprises, institutions, organizations; publicity, systematic informing of members of the collective about the activity of the enterprises, institutions, organizations, taking into consideration the public opinion; development of criticism and self-criticism, all-round assessment of the activity of officials and other members of the collective, enhancing the responsibility of members of the collective for the implementation of the tasks set to them."

TRUD Report

LD130603 Moscow TASS in English 0549 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- The Communist Party and the Soviet state are implementing consistently the course at further development of socialist democracy, the widening of the participation of the working people in management, the newspaper TRUD writes today.

In the leading article devoted to the publishing of the draft law of the USSR "On Work Collectives and the Enhancing of Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, Organizations," the newspaper writes:

"The growth of political consciousness of the working people, of their cultural, technological and professional level, that has been achieved now created the objective conditions for the widening of the rights of work collectives and increase of their responsibility to society. The new document which has been submitted for the discussion of the public is a profound and all-round summing up of the experience of many millions of people. It clearly determines the status of work collectives, their place in the system of the socialist social relations."

The newspaper points out that "the combination of undivided authority with broad participation of the working people in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations assumes particular significance in conditions of developed socialism. This makes it possible to realise fuller the collective experience of the masses in the practical work. A number of norms of the suggested law set out in detail the powers of work collectives in this direction. They participate in the drawing up and discussion of the drafts of their long-range and current plans for the economic and social development, endorse the measures for raising the labour productivity, efficiency of production and quality of work, implement the measures to establish and use inner resources, to introduce the achievements of science and technology. All this is closely connected with the overall effort to upgrade the management of the economy."

"The effective control over the measure of work and the measure of consumption assumes great importance in the successful development of the national economy."

"The strength of a work collective lies above all in its organization," TRUD stresses. "A work collective is vitally interested in a high discipline of every worker, in his wish and ability to work with utmost efficiency. Many provisions of the draft law will promote further enhancement of the educative role of the collective. They envisage the powers to establish additional measures in incentive for innovators and advanced workers, to apply various measures of punishment to negligent workers, to care for the creation of a healthy moral and psychological climate. It is a right and duty of the collective to take measures for a comprehensive ideological, political, labour, moral and legal education of its members."

The newspaper stresses in conclusion that further democratisation of management is connected above all with the enhancement of the activity of public organization.

COLLECTION OF LEADER SPEECHES, ARTICLES PUBLISHED

LD122001 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 83

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House has published the third volume of the collection "26th CPSU Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice." The collection is compiled from articles and speeches by the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state published in 1982. They elaborate on the most important directions of theoretical and practical activity of the Communist Party. Great attention is paid to the Food Program of the USSR and to topical tasks of the development of the country's national economy.

A series of pieces is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to questions of international policy.

OFFICIALS RELIEVED OF POSTS; NEW APPOINTMENTS MADE

Kazakh Ministerial Changes

PM130808 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 29 March front-pages two Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 28 March appointing Beksultan Bekeshovich Tymbayev Kazakh SSR minister of food industry and Nikolay Dmitriyevich Tantsyura Kazakh SSR minister of trade. The newspaper also publishes on page 4 a KAZTAG "Chronicle" report stating that the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released N.D. Tantsyura "from his duties as Kazakh SSR minister of food industry in connection with his reassignment," and released Mikhail Stepanovich Ivanov "from his duties as Kazakh SSR minister of trade in connection with his retirement."

Belorussian Deputy Premier Promoted

PM111511 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 2 April front-pages a Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 1 April appointing Mikhail Vasilyevich Kovalev first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and releasing him from his duties as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

'LIE' ON PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL DEATH DENIED

LD060725 Moscow TASS in English 0512 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Tbilisi April 6 TASS -- "A report of the Liberty Radio station that dissident Nasi Shamanauri allegedly died a martyr's death in a psychiatric hospital is a crude lie," TASS correspondents were told by prominent Soviet psychiatrist, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and Georgia's Academy of Sciences Avlipy Zurabashvili. "The deplorable fact of the woman's mental disease was used by certain circles in propaganda purposes. I am indignant at this insinuation, and I think it is amoral with regard to the memory of the deceased."

What did actually take place in Georgia, the republic of Soviet Transcaucasia?

A 42-year-old resident of the Dusheti district, Nasi Shamanauri was brought into the republic's clinical psychiatric hospital in August 1982. Professors Shota Agmkrelidze and Aleksander Makaridze who had treated the patient said that it was the case of acutely manifested form of hereditary schizophrenia. The disease was manifested in "maniac ideas of poisoning, attempts on her life with further generalisation of delusion, social misadaptation and inadequate behaviour."

Nasi Shamanauri's mother, Sarra Inashvili, suffered from the persecution mania for over 30 years, lived in seclusion having broken all contacts with relatives and neighbours.

According to Shamanauri's relatives, the two women lived in an oppressive atmosphere, without setting foot out of the house for weeks for fear of persecution by neighbours.

Nasi's uncle, Vano Inashvili, recalls that he had been driven away by the mother and daughter many times when he wanted to visit them and that the food he was bringing was thrown out with the outcries: "You wish to poison us."

As years went by, the persecution mania of Nasi Shamanauri was becoming more acute. Together with her mother, she smashed with stones the windows of a nearby store and office where, as she said, evildoers were staying. The door of Shamanauri's house was closed by six iron bolts. They were removed only during her rare ventures out of the house to get food.

Nasi was asserting that people sought to poison her and that arsenic was dusted under her windows. Two years ago the women turned to the municipal council with the request to protect them against two local residents who were "meeting under their windows with American spies so as to set the house on fire".

"All these are sufficiently clear evidences of the progressing disease with the disturbances of thought and feeling, and with disorientation, that is schizophrenia which can be diagnosed even by a medical student," Avlipy Zurabashvili said. "The manifestations of schizophrenia were continued when the patient was staying in the general department of our clinic. As to the cause of the death of Nasi Shamanauri, it was diagnosed by specialists clearly enough. The patient developed the state of acute abdomen, that is the blockage by food which caused the mortality, even though everything was done to save Nasi's life."

"It is deplorable that this tragic case is being cynically used by slanderers for provocative reports."

KAZAKH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTED

GF031446 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0322 GMT 1 Apr 83

[From KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA and LENINSKAYA TEMA review]

[Text] Both newspapers report on the meeting of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo which discussed questions on the work of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. The meeting noted that the state committee is taking measures to maintain material resources for the national economic sectors, to increase the effectiveness of these resources, and is fulfilling plans for the production [word indistinct] realization of products of technical significance, for the production of industrial products, for processing raw [word indistinct], for commodity circulation, for developing capital investments, and other [word indistinct].

The Politburo also noted that some organs of the state committee and a number of departments have been slow in improving the style and methods of their activity and have not strengthened state discipline to the required level. The performance of the leading cadres and experts is still weak and there are errors in determining the requirements of [word indistinct] resources.

The papers said that the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo also discussed questions on the practical fulfillment of the decisions of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers for the production of consumer goods in the republic's light industries, for the organization of the work of student detachments during the summer of 1983, and measures for maintaining livestock fodder during the winter of 1983 and 1984, and other measures.

APN INTERVIEWS USSR MINISTER ON FUEL, POWER

AU111430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Apr 83 p 6

[Interview given by Boris Shcherbina, USSR minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, to Aleksandr Drapkin, APN's economic commentator: "The Steel Arteries of Industry; USSR Minister of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises on the Development of the Fuel-Energy Complex"; date and place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE SOVIET UNION CONTINUES TO DEVOTE GREAT ATTENTION TO FURTHER DEVELOPING THE FUEL-ENERGY COMPLEX, PARTICULARLY SO AFTER THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD LAST NOVEMBER. A POWERFULLY RAMIFIED CRUDE OIL AND GAS PIPELINE NETWORK HAS NOW BEEN BUILT; IT IS MORE THAN 220,000 KM LONG. LONG-DISTANCE CRUDE OIL AND GAS PIPELINES HAVE BEEN LAID TO ALL SOVIET UNION REPUBLICS. A CENTRALLY MANAGED ALL-UNION CRUDE OIL AND GAS PIPELINE SYSTEM HAS BEEN SET UP; IT CONNECTS ALL THE BASIC EXTRACTION AREAS WITH THE PROCESSING ENTERPRISES AND FUEL CONSUMERS, BORIS SHCHERBINA, USSR MINISTER OF CONSTRUCTION OF PETROLEUM AND GAS INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES, SAID IN HIS INTERVIEW WITH ALEKSANDR DRAPKIN, APN'S ECONOMIC COMMENTATOR.

Let us recall the interesting fact that the first crude oil pipeline was built in Russia more than 100 years ago, in 1878; and in 1914 the crude oil pipeline was about 1,500 km long.

During the difficult years after the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Union warded off the foreign states' endeavor to seize control over the extraction and transport of Soviet crude oil, despite the economic disorganization caused by the civil war and the foreign intervention. DURING THE YEARS OF PREWAR 5-YEAR PLANS ALONE, MORE THAN 3,000 KM OF UNDERGROUND STEEL MAIN PIPELINES HAD BEEN LAID IN THE USSR, the minister stated.

During the Great Patriotic War, the same attention was devoted to the gas pipeline construction that was devoted to the most important defense measures. In the difficult year of 1943, the Buguruslan-Kuybyshev line was put into operation; it was most significant for the development of the new industrial base in the Western areas of the European part of the USSR. Another example of this is the decision to build the Saratov-Moscow gas pipeline, which was approved by the State Defense Committee in 1944. Already on 1 July 1946, Moscow was receiving the Saratov gas. THE SARATOV-MOSCOW LINE WAS THE FIRST LONG-DISTANCE GAS PIPELINE IN THE COUNTRY, B. Shcherbina stressed: It was there that the foundations of the current organization and technology of construction were laid.

Then came a series of other, even more complicated, projects. But the builders of crude oil and gas pipelines had to pass a real test when extracting the natural riches in Western Siberia.

The construction of mainlines for transporting energy raw materials from areas around the River Ob started in 1964. It was an attack on the dense taiga and tundra swamps. Now, 2 decades later, we can say with satisfaction that THE DEPOSITS IN WEST SIBERIA HAVE BEEN RELIABLY LINKED WITH THE USSR'S INDUSTRIAL CENTERS BY AN UNDERGROUND ENERGY BRIDGE.

But life brings us new and newer tasks. At the threshold of the eighties a new phase started in the building of gas and crude oil pipelines when large-diameter pipes were laid from Urengoy to the country's central areas. This program is being successfully carried out, Minister Shcherbina stressed. THE URENGOY-MOSCOW AND URENGOY-PETROVSK GAS PIPELINES HAVE BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION, the pipe diameter here amounts to 1,420 mm and the lines are 1,943 and 2,731 km long.

We have COMPLETED LAYING THE PIPES ON THE URENGOY-NOVOPSKOV LINE 3 WHICH IS 3,346 KM LONG; 2,500 KM OF THIS MAINLINE HAVE ALREADY BEEN PUT IN OPERATION. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE URENGOY-WESTERN EUROPE GAS PIPELINE is going full blast; on Soviet territory its length amounts to 4,451 km. The work is being completed ahead of time, so that the gas pipeline will undoubtedly be completed on schedule.

In connection with the building of this gas pipeline, the Western press has come out with considerable speculations about the USSR's alleged dependence on the deliveries of Western technology. It must be said, however, that THE SOVIET GAS AND CRUDE OIL PIPELINE SYSTEM IS BEING BUILT BY DOMESTIC MACHINERY AND WITH DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT. Some of the pipes, particularly large-diameter ones, have been bought in a number of countries, and only 5 percent of all aggregates for the compressor stations have come from abroad.

After the American embargo had been declared, the machine-builders from Leningrad and Kuybyshev created new repumping aggregates for the compressor stations; their output amounts to 16 and 25 mw. The former are already working. This year the construction of a number of stations equipped with these very aggregates will be started. We have sufficient good-quality technology of our own, Minister B. Shcherbina stressed. Technology which has been developed by Soviet scientists and engineers and produced by Soviet plants. This includes bucketchain dredgers, powerful pipe-laying facilities, machinery for cleaning and insulating pipes, and pipe transporters which can carry up to 30 tons.

The unique Sever-1 complex for assembling and electrically welding pipes with a 1,420-mm diameter under various national and weather conditions is working reliably. Its output is four times the output achieved with the known arc welding methods. The license for producing this machine has been bought by the United States and Japan.

A number of other unique machines have been created: facilities for excavating underwater ditches and laying cables; a bucket-chain dugout-closer; bore systems; a special vehicle for swamp terrain called tiumen. In 1982 alone more than 200 scientific-technical proposals were introduced in our branch. It is the domestic technology that is defining the profile of our sector, the minister stated.

The high technical standards of equipment at building sites, the technological novelties, and the steadily improving qualification of the cadres have made it possible to accomplish the tasks of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan ahead of time. This was done -- and this is particularly important -- practically without any increase of the number of employees, thanks to the growth of labor productivity. This year it is our task to put more than 10,000 km of transport systems into operation.

Minister Shcherbina concluded his interview by stressing the significance of the CEMA countries' cooperation in building large fuel-energy projects and of the integration processes particularly in this branch, since these processes represent a great contribution for each individual country.

PRAVDA COUNSELS 'LONG-TERM' APPROACH IN ECONOMY

PM061559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Working With a Mind to the Future"]

[Excerpt] There are crucial tasks confronting every rayon, city, oblast and republic in the current 5-year plan.

The correct action is being taken where concern is shown to ensure that the most pressing problems of raising production efficiency, strengthening the policy of thrift, consolidating discipline, and improving people's lives constitute the basis of the long-term socioeconomic development plans and the work plans for the party committee, its bureau, and departments. Clearly, the solution of these problems demands the ability to combine and coordinate the forces of different organizations and take account of local conditions and features, potential, and reserves. Orientation toward average indicators, cutting corners, rush work, and crash programs are shaky ground on which to achieve real success. It is important therefore that the plenum's and meeting of the aktiv ensure a principled discussion of the prospects, take account of scientific achievements, and listen responsively to the opinion of specialists, pacesetters, and innovators. Collective work helps to select the optimal option and avoid willful, unconsidered decisions.

PRAVDA's post indicates that some party committees are at times taking up questions which can and must be tackled by economic leaders. As a result trifling matters push vital questions demanding party attention into the background, and substitution [podmena] and petty tutelage hamper the correct education of cadres and stultify their initiative and personal responsibility for the assigned task. These shortcomings must be resolutely eliminated.

The most valuable idea can remain a mere idea if skillful executants for carrying it out are not selected. And in order to do this you have to know the cadres well and constantly help them to master modern work methods. At one time the raw material supply position in a number of mining enterprises in the east Kazakhstan Olbast began to become difficult, which could have brought about a cut in production. The party obkom concerned itself with the problems of its long-term development and turned for support to the Communists of the Vostokkazgeologiya enterprise. Together with General Director L. Trubnikov, a leader with initiative, they carried out additional surveying of the reserves of the needed raw material. This enabled the collective of the Belogorskiy mining enrichment combine and a number of others to work smoothly and without interruptions.

Naturally, you will achieve little through general appeals. Recently at a meeting within the Tajikistan CP Central Committee K. Sufiyev, the republic's fruit and vegetable farming minister, was criticized for nonfulfillment of the plan for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan for developing a promising sector such as horticulture and winegrowing. Grave observations have already been directed at this ministry several times. But the appropriate result is still lacking. It is not the time to be stricter in making the employees of the sector's republic headquarters answerable?

To work purposefully and with the future in mind means ensuring the smooth fulfillment of targets and creating the requisite groundwork for the successful implementation of long-term programs. The intention to shelve a difficult problem, the downward amendment of plans and attempts to camouflage work interruptions by so-called "objectives" factors must receive a principled party evaluation.

The 11th 5-Year Plan is approaching one can say, its peak. This is the very time for each labor collective to weigh up what has been achieved, and what has to be done in the future, and how to make up for omissions in those places where they have been very slow in starting. By directing the rural and urban working people's efforts toward implementation of planned targets and unconditional fulfillment of adopted pledges, party organizations will achieve new work successes.

IMPACT OF WEATHER CONDITIONS ON CROPS EXAMINED

PM112251 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Agricultural Sciences V. Medinets under the rubric "Science in the Service of Production": "Spring and the Winter Fields"]

[Excerpts] In a large part of the country's European territory the time has come for the spring care of winter grain crops, which must be done with due regard to their condition and the peculiarities of this spring. One of its distinguishing peculiarities is the unprecedentedly warm weather at the end of March and early April (warmest in 100 years), which has occurred as a result of the onset of warm dry air from the south. As a result of the warm weather, the spring vegetation of winter wheat resumed earlier than the average which has been set over a number of years: 10-15 days earlier in the Central-Chernozem Region and the Ukraine, and 15-20 days earlier in the central belt. In more southern regions the sharp increase in temperatures occurred after the spring awakening of the fields. Here the predominantly hot, dry, and windy weather has caused further drying of the uppermost soil layers and temporary depression in winter plants. The unusual weather has necessitated timely amendments to the technology used in plant care and differentiation depending on current and expected future conditions of plant development.

Under this year's conditions the earlier resumption of vegetation, which is characteristic of large parts of areas sown with winter crops, helps the normal completion of the hibernation, regeneration, and survival rate of winter crops which are thinned out or weakly developed since the fall; creates favorable light and heat conditions for growth; and reduces the effect of sharp increases in temperature. In Poltava Oblast, for example, despite the incursion of overheated air from the south, the average temperature during the first 10 days of spring vegetation following the early awakening of plants was not the highest for the century but moderate -- 7.8 degrees in all -- while in average years, but with later start of vegetation, (1963, 1967, and 1976) it had reached 10.8-13.6 degrees in the first 10 days of growth, and that is when large losses of plants were observed.

Of course, the influence of this spring's very warm, dry weather has appreciably deteriorated the condition of weaker winter crops, has contributed to the drying out of the soil and the formation of crusts, and has resulted in considerably increased areas of reseeding in the south. Nevertheless, the negative effect of this phenomenon should not be overestimated, since the reserves of soil moisture for winter crops are sufficient in most areas and, something that is very important, the light conditions which are characteristic of years with early resumption of spring vegetation and which help the good tillering and rooting have remained favorable. This makes it possible to retain as many as possible of the weaker plants at a density of 250-350 non-fully-tillered plants per square meter. In years like the current one these crops can yield on average 7 quintals more than reseeded spring crops.

The further north of the 52d parallel one goes, the more favorable is the effect of the southern warm air masses helping the early resumption of vegetation, with the exception of the extreme borderlines of winter wheat sowing (North Ural foothills, North Kazakhstan, and West Siberia), where there is a possibility of crop losses through spring frost.

The light and heat conditions, just as the moisture conditions, are most favorable in the Central Non-Chernozem Regions, the western Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Baltic region where, under conditions of early resumption of vegetation, it is expedient to preserve as many winter crops as possible and, by taking correct care of them, achieve normal or high grain yields.

It is well known that many farms, as soon as drier weather comes, cease worrying about the struggle against possible lodging of the crops, considering that there are no conditions for it to occur. And very often they are mistaken. It has been established that the earlier resumption of spring vegetation exposes winter crops to certain light conditions (short daylight periods, preponderance of low-energy orange-red rays over high-energy blue-violet rays in the solar radiation) encouraging intensive tillering and the lengthening of the stem's lower internodes and, finally, reduces their resistance against lodging not only under excessive moistening but also in drier years. This is exactly what happened in 1975, 1979, and 1981.

An effective means to prevent lodging among strains which are weak in resisting it is provided by the treatment of winter wheat crops with the chemical (tur) before the stem extension stage, and of winter rye with (kampozan) or a mixture of (kampozan) and (tur).

The warm winter has created conditions for increased weediness in the fields, and root rot has spread in many places. Bearing this in mind, and being aware that the time limits for effective struggle against weeds with the help of herbicides are very brief while the volume of work is huge, it becomes expedient to combine the processing of crops with herbicides and toxic chemicals against rot or wheat carabid with the application of (tur).

The experience of leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses has shown that the use of methods to care for winter crop plants, bearing in mind the ecological effect, substantially raises their yields and increases the gross grain yields.

PROBLEMS FACING GRAIN HARVEST HIGHLIGHTED

PM111244 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

["Topical Interview" by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent Yu. Shakutin: "Spring Hurries the Farmer On"]

[Excerpts] It has already been reported that a conference of scientists was recently held at the RSFSR Council of Ministers to examine questions "On the Peculiarities of Spring 1983 and Measures To Overcome Unfavorable Conditions in Agriculture." Our correspondent Yu. Shakutin asked Academician I.S. Shatilov, chairman of the All-Russian Department presidium at the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, to answer several questions.

[Question] Ivan Semenovich, what are the prospects this spring for Russia's farmers?

[Answer] They stem from last fall.... Extremely unfavorable conditions have emerged in the southern Volga region, the North Caucasus, and Central-Chernozem economic regions, and in many other regions of the Russian Federation. Last summer's and fall's drought, the strong winds and the shortage of soil moisture have delayed the germination of winter grain crops. In places, and over significant areas, they did not germinate at all. These unfavorable conditions resulted in nonfulfillment of the plan for sowing winter crops, and fall plowing was not completed everywhere. True, thanks to the warm winter, the situation as regards winter crop sowing has been corrected in some regions, especially in the North Caucasus. Nevertheless, it is characteristic of this spring that, in parallel with the spring sowing, the graingrowers are having to undersow winter crops or reseed them over appreciable areas.... This involves much additional work. The early spring and the need to prepare significant areas for sowing are creating a tense situation in the fields.

Conditions for spring sowing are not favorable everywhere, either.

The acute drought and the shortage of winter precipitation are complicating field work in several regions of Altay Kray, Kemerovo Oblast, Krasnoyarsk Kray, and the lower Volga Region.... This, however, does not mean that, by blaming nature, it is possible to avoid struggling for the yields. Quite the contrary, it is necessary to show ability and skill and mainly to observe strictly the agrotechnical cultivation of crops -- all this will make success possible. In yet other regions, covering a significant part of Russia's territory and including the Nonchernozem Zone, West and East Siberia, and the Transural Region, the reserves of soil moisture make it possible to expect good yields, giving the efficient performance of spring work.

What is needed is the best possible organizations and, I would say, selfless labor by all involved in spring field work so as to correct the existing situation and ensure good yields from grain, fodder, and industrial crops.

The loss of part of the winter crops and their replacement with less productive spring crops in individual regions could lead to a shortfall in grain harvesting. So as to avoid this, it is necessary wherever possible, especially in North Caucasus, the southern Volga Region and the Central-Chernozem Zone, to undertake wider sowing of corn, sorghum, and pulse crops. For the same purpose it is necessary to make use of intermediate and repeated sowings and to practice the sowing of compatible crops. For example, corn and soybeans, corn and sorghum, and so on.

The warm winter this year could result in the emergence of a large quantity of parasites and the outbreak of various plant diseases. It is expected that the Colorado beetle will threaten the potato fields. The appropriate measures have already been taken. There are tested chemical means stockpiled to combat this dangerous parasite.... But the plant protection experts must show maximum vigilance now....

[Question] Ivan Semenovich, field work is progressing at full speed in many of Russia's regions. How are the recommendations of science being fulfilled?

[Answer] Yes, spring is hurrying the farmer on and does not leave him a single minute to relax. All in all, we are satisfied with the progress of the spring work. Special mention should be made of the graingrowers in the North Caucasus, Stavropol Kray, and Rostov Oblast.... They have done everything to maintain the surviving winter crops and have fed them in time and well. The grain crops are gradually improving.... The sowing of both grain and industrial spring crops is progressing in an organized manner, with all the agrotechnical deadlines being observed. As regards our recommendations, they are being fulfilled in general.

RSFSR CSA REPORT ON STATUS OF SPRING CROP SOWING

LD122314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] As the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, at the beginning of this week approximately 7.5 million hectares were sown with various early crops on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the republic. At present sowing has begun in many oblasts of the Nonchernozem Zone. Selective sowing is in progress on farms in Vladimir Yaroslavl and Kalinin Oblasts. Late crops are being sown in the south of the republic. More than half of the sunflowers has already been planted in Kuban. Work on plantations of the crop is in progress in Stavropol, Rostov, Belgorod, and other oblasts. Sugar beet has been sown on 350,000 hectares.

COMPARISON OF AGROINDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 March, Morning Edition, carries on page 2 a TASS report entitled "Responsibility for the Harvest Extends to Everyone" on the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission for questions of the agroindustrial complex which met 28 March. Comparison with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian item entitled "USSR Commission Warns Deputy Ministers on Losses," published in the 31 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 11, shows the reports to be identical except for the following variations:

First paragraph, line 4 IZVESTIYA reads:

...material-technical means for 1983 spring field work...(adding "1983");

Third paragraph, line 1 IZVESTIYA reads:

At the same time, individual enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry have allowed shortfalls ...(specifying ministries);

Last paragraph, first line IZVESTIYA reads:

...wider development of subsidiary production units and workshops in agriculture.
In order to...(rewording sentence)

CORRECTION ON AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 4-6 APRIL

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Agricultural Developments for 4-6 April," published in the 7 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page T2, last paragraph, line two:

...planted on over 3.5 million hectares and part of...(correcting figure)

BRIEFS

BOOK ON AGRICULTURE-- Agricultural production has increased 1.5 times since the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee plenum. PRAVDA draws attention to this fact in a review of "The USSR Food Program: Its Contents and Ways to Implement It." A book by (Bogolyubov) which is published by Politzdat. The author states that development of the Food Program became possible only in conditions of mature socialism with a powerful economic base. This is a fundamentally new step in the field of socialist example of special purpose integrated programs, enabling projected plans to be more balanced and realistic. The book devotes particular attention to grain production, the basis of the Food Program resolution. It also notes the great significance of the private plot and the enterprise subsidiary farm in the matter of food supplies.
[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 3 Apr 83 LD]

LD130709 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 13 Apr 83

The satellite is carrying research equipment designated to continue exploration of outer space.

Besides the research equipment, the satellite has a radio system for precise measurements and research equipment.

SCIENTISTS HIGHLIGHT DETAILS ON 'ASTRON' PROJECT

[Interview with A.A. Boyarchuk, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy director of the Crimean Astrophysics Observatory, and with Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences V.G. Kurt, chief of the Space Research Institute Laboratory, by special correspondent I. Melenevskiy: "Voice of Distant Worlds" -- date and place not given]

This was the subject of the talk with the experts.

A.A. Boyarchuk, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy director of the Crimean Astrophysics Observatory:

[Question] Is this the first space telescope?

[Answer] No. Telescopes have been in operation both on manned orbiting stations and on automatic satellites. The difference is that "Astron" has greater potential for intercepting signals from distant worlds.

[Question] Why was it launched on an automatic craft?

After all, on a manned craft people could have carried out the photography.

[Answer] Practice has shown (with "Saylut-6" for example) that it is harder to focus a telescope on manned space projects (there are many obstacles there), and then the cosmonauts have very limited time for photography.

[Question] What is the new telescope's potential?

[Answer] The ultraviolet telescope will be able to "discern" so-called binary star systems and other galaxies. We hope to record the processes of the overflow of matter [peretekaniye veschestva] from distant stars into space and to learn new things about quasars (nuclei of distant galaxies).

[Question] What is the point of this research? Surely we have all kinds of unsolved riddles on earth?

[Answer] Information about distant worlds can teach us a lot about the nature of terrestrial phenomena. How heavy elements -- iron, uranium -- were formed from hydrogen, for example..., how life arose and so forth.

[Question] Will it be possible to see other galaxies?

[Answer] Of course not. The special apparatus will receive signals -- radiation from distant worlds -- and the computer will decipher them.

[Question] And what will the X-ray equipment give us?

Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences V.G. Kurt, chief of the space research institute laboratory:

[Answer] The equipment which has been launched into space is also equipped with instruments for recording X-rays. Even weak X-ray sources are accessible to these instruments, and here it is important that their signals can be "accumulated" or sufficiently lengthy study.

... But let us come back down to earth. Here we are in the workshop with a model of the "Astron."

A structure like a child's pyramid rises up on a large circular platform. The "Astron" is 6 meters high. But we can only see the surface hung with balloons, containers, antennae, and solar batteries. The "filling" comprises very complex electronic control units. Before putting the telescope into orbit the experts tested it carefully. Here in the workshop we can see various devices. An oscillation stand and a range (Krug) where potential overload stress was tested.

...there it is, two paces away from us -- the world's most powerful optical eye. It could enable us to see those things that expand and, perhaps, even alter our knowledge of the universe. The real telescope is now in airless space, where numerous signals are reaching it from hitherto unknown worlds. Who knows, these could be calls for extraterrestrial civilizations, with whom our acquaintance will begin with the information that we receive from "Astron."

SOKOLOV ON 'TOPICALITY' OF WORLD WAR II LESSONS

PM101845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov: "Experience and the Lessons of History: On the Publication of Vol 12 of the 'History of World War II, 1939-45'"]

[Text] Publication has been completed of the multivolume "History of World War II, 1939-45," prepared by the USSR Defense Ministry's Institute of Military History in conjunction with the CPSU Central Committee's Institute for Marxism-Leninism and the Institute of General History and Institute of USSR History of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the leadership of a main editorial commission headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense minister. This publication is a collective work, elaborated with the participation of eminent scientists, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, specialists from a number of scientific centers, the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Ministry of Defense.

The 12-volume publication is a fundamental and comprehensive research work combining the history and theory of war. It has used many new documents, and has drawn on much factual and statistical material.

This is the first time that a single publication provides a concentrated interpretation of the main events linked with the preparation, conduct, results, and lessons of World War II. It examines the causes of the war, its character, and the antagonism between the combatant sides in the military, economic, ideological, and diplomatic fields at different stages of the war. It shows the role played by the people's masses in the struggle against fascism, the politics and practical activity of different stages and reveals the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan.

This also explains the fact that "History of World War II, 1939-45" has generated great interest both inside the Soviet Union and abroad. This work is being translated and published in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia, and is being distributed in 39 other countries in the world.

Special interest is generated by the 12th and final volume of the work [Footnote: "History of World War II, 1939-45," 12 volumes: "Results and Lessons of World War II, "Vol 12, Moscow, Military Literature Publishing House, 1982) which shows the most important sociopolitical, economic, and military results of World War II organically linked with contemporary processes in the world. The detailed political and military conclusions are backed up in this volume by generalized data, including some previously unpublished data something which renders them particularly valuable and convincing. On the basis of substantial factual material, this volume conclusively unmasks the bourgeois falsifications of the history of World War II and of its results and lessons. The entire contents of the final volume thereby acquires an important scientific, ideological, and practical significance, and helps the correct understanding of the danger of the imperialist reaction's adventurous plans which are aimed at exacerbation of international tension and preparation for a new world war.

World War II was the bloodiest and most destructive of all wars ever known to mankind: Prepared and unleashed by the most reactionary aggressive circles of imperialism, it is unequalled in its scale and ferocity, in the human losses and material costs it caused. It lasted for 6 long years. Armed struggle was waged on the territory of 40 countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa and on huge continental, sea and ocean theaters of military operations.

Taking part in it were millions-strong armies, armed with large quantities of what was at the time the most modern military equipment. In the 1939-45 period the combatant states drafted for military service over 110 million men, 50 percent more than during World War I in 1914-18. In 1945 the Armed Forces of the combatant coalitions had over 360,000 guns and mortars, over 50,000 tanks, self-propelled artillery guns and assault guns, about 120,000 aircraft, large numbers of surface combat ships, submarines, assault landing vessels, and other types of combat equipment. The last war resulted in the loss of over 50 million human lives. Thousands of cities and villages were reduced to ashes, vast land areas were laid waste, and demographic and ecological processes were disrupted. Especially heavy losses were sustained by the Soviet Union, which bore on its shoulders the brunt of the war against the fascist bloc.

The states of the fascist-militarist bloc which unleashed the war were striving to by violent means and force of arms to pave the way to world domination. Their main political goal was to destroy the Soviet Union, the land of socialism. They intended to deprive many countries and peoples of their freedom and independence. The Great Patriotic War was the most important element of World War II, while the Soviet-German front was its main and decisive front.

The Soviet Union blocked the fascist aggressors' road to world domination and halted their expansion to other countries and continents. It achieved what had proved to be beyond the powers of any one Western country: It deprived the aggressor of the main thing, the means of waging war. Thus, taking the total losses of the German fascist army in World War II as 100 percent, in battles and actions against the Soviet Army and Wehrmacht lost over 73 percent of its personnel, up to 75 percent of its aircraft, and 75 percent of its artillery guns. By crushing the main forces of the Wehrmacht and its allies, the USSR rendered direct assistance to the peoples in European and Asian states in their delivery from German and Japanese occupation.

The contribution to the common victory over the enemy made by the peoples and armies of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition is also objectively shown; an active role in securing this victory was played by the resistance movement and members of the anti-fascist underground.

The victory over fascism was proof of the invincibility of socialism, of the triumph of the new social and state system, of the socialist economy, of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, of the Soviet patriotism, and of proletarian internationalism. Socialism ensured the monolithic unity of the Soviet people in the war, their determination and perseverance in pursuit of the goal.

The main factor for the attainment of victory by the Soviet people, it is stressed in the work under review, was the leading and guiding activity of the Communist Party which took upon itself during the war years the entire responsibility for the fate of socialism, the people, and the socialist fatherland.

The Soviet people proved their boundless trust in the Communist Party and love for the motherland by their mass heroism on the front and in the rear. Such endurance and such mass heroism were unprecedented in history.

The labor feats of the Soviet people were also great. The war years disclosed especially vividly -- and this is convincingly shown in the concluding volume -- the high level of patriotism and heroic labor enthusiasm of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia. This provides the key to understanding why the socialist economy, in comparison with fascist Germany's economy, proved to be more mobile, more versatile, and more tenacious of life.

It made possible the most effective utilization of raw materials, metals, productive capital, and manpower for the crushing of the aggressor; ensured the introduction of advanced technology in production; the further improvement of the organization of production; and the successful outcome of the economic duel with fascist Germany. Let us note in connection with this that the final volume is a major work of military-historical research which makes generalizations, draws conclusions, and formulates lessons from the economic duel in the years of World War II.

Some interesting data are quoted in the book: On the eve of the war fascist Germany ranked first in capitalist Europe in the production of steel and the extraction of coal. By summer of 1941 its production capacities had increased, at the expense of its European allies and the occupied countries, over sevenfold in iron ore and 2.2 times in steel. Germany surpassed the Soviet Union between two - and fourfold in the output of basic industrial products.

Nevertheless, the advantages of the socialist economy enabled the USSR to achieve a decisive superiority in the production of military equipment -- the main field of the economic duel. Thus, the Soviet Union outranked fascist Germany more than twofold in terms of average annual output of mortars and a 2.6-fold superiority in the output of antitank guns. In the 1942-1944 period, Soviet industry gave the field army over 2,000 tanks per month, while it was only by the middle of 1944 that Germany industry reached its maximum output (1,450 tanks) and their production declined from then on.

Instruction conclusions are drawn about the armed forces of the combatant states and the art of war. Whereas the preceding volumes of the work described the broad panorama of the armed struggle at different stages and on various theaters of military operations, especially the most important battles and actions, the concluding volume sums up the questions of strategy, operational skill, and tactics.

For the first time this work provides a summation and scientific analysis of the characteristics of armed struggle, the decisive form of the duel between the anti-Hitlerite coalition and the fascist-militarist bloc. The crucial nature of military and political goals, the extended nature of the fronts, the need to create major operational and strategic groupings, the intensification of efforts, and the making good of losses determined the growth of the millions-strong Armed Forces.

Especially great significance for the development of armed forces and the art of war was attached to the massive use of tanks and aircraft, the broad utilization of automatic small arms, the increased range and rapidity of fire of artillery systems, the emergence of rocket artillery and self-propelled artillery, and the equipping of troops with electronic means and military engineering hardware.

The war convincingly confirmed the superiority of the Soviet art of war over that of the fascist bloc's armed forces. The brilliant victories scored by the Soviet Armed Forces were a vivid demonstration of their combat might and high military skills.

The book under review shows that the development of the art of war of the Soviet Armed Forces exerted an all-round influence over the conception and development of the art of war of armies in the people's democracies participating in the armed struggle against the fascist bloc. This has provided the scientific, theoretical and practical foundation for the growth of combat skills and for the past and present strengthening of combat cooperation between the armies of Warsaw Pact countries.

Today military matters have progressed a long way, but the experience of the war has not lost its topicality. Under contemporary conditions, for example, we cannot overlook such factors, clearly brought to light by the last war, as the coalition character of armed struggle; the greater territorial range, dynamics, and intensity of military operations; the intensified interrelation between politics and strategy; the erasure of boundaries between front and rear; and the increased dependency of armies' combat might on the economy, on scientific and technical progress, on the people's high moral spirit, and on the ideological and psychological qualities of personnel.

The concluding volume shows that the surprise factor remains an essential military factor under contemporary conditions. Fascist Germany and militarist Japan started World War II treacherously and suddenly and this exerted a significant influence upon the subsequent development of the armed struggle. Tremendous efforts were required from the states subjected to aggression in order to eliminate the consequences of the surprise attack.

Today's advocates of war also count on sudden armed aggression. Their aggressive and peace-threatening strategic concepts and doctrines of "disabling first nuclear strike," "limited nuclear war", and so forth are based on the calculation of achieving victory in war by being the first to use nuclear weapons. Such an adventurous policy entails exceptionally dangerous consequences for the cause of peace. The experience of World War II which is summed up in the final volume, and in the work as a whole, and the lessons stemming from it are by no means of academic interest only. They are exceptionally topical. They alert all peoples to oppose the aggressive intrigues of imperialist and other reactionary forces by means of a tireless struggle for peace and for curbing the arms race.

The lessons of World War II have taught the peace fighters vigilance and the need to be always on guard. Vigilance against the intrigues of imperialism means comprehensively strengthening the economic and defensive might of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. "We are well aware," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said, "that you cannot get peace from the imperialists just by begging.

"Peace can be upheld only by relying upon the invincible might of the Soviet Armed Forces

The experience and lessons of World War II teach the necessity to unmask the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, frustrate its plans, rebuff its dangerous actions, and wage an active struggle against the ideology of war, against anticommunism, and anti-Sovietism. Today, more than ever before, there is a topical ring to V.I. Lenin's instruction about the necessity to unmask decisively any kind of "sophisms which are used to justify war.. "People are referring back to the events of World War II so that such a thing can never again be repeated, so as to struggle successfully against imperialism's aggressive course and against the threat of a new world war. The living link with history multiplies the people's strength in the struggle for peace.

MILITARY OFFICIALS' OBITUARIES RELEASED

Colonel General Yefimov

LD122018 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Colonel General Pavel Ivanovich Yefimov, prominent political worker of the Soviet Armed Forces, has passed away suddenly. [still photograph of Yefimov shown]

The obituary, signed by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and prominent Soviet military commanders, says:

Pavel Ivanovich Yefimov devoted his entire politically conscious life to the selfless service of the socialist homeland and the great cause of the Communist Party of which he had been a member since 1925.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War, Pavel Ivanovich Yefimov was appointed member of the Military Council of the Army and then of the Transcaucasus front.

Beginning in 1958 and continuing for over 16 years, Pavel Ivanovich Yefimov worked as first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Lately he had been a military consultant in the group of General Inspectors of the Defense Ministry.

Wherever the party sent him, Pavel Ivanovich Yefimov carried out its assignments with a sense of high responsibility. He devoted all his efforts, knowledge, and rich experience to the cause of raising the combat readiness of troops and the education of personnel.

Pavel Ivanovich Yefimov combined his multifaceted party-political work in the troops with active participation in sociopolitical activities. He was a delegate to a number of CPSU congress and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet in several convocations.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state highly assessed the services of Pavel Ivanovich Yefimov to the homeland. He was awarded two Lenin Orders, three Red Banner Orders, other orders, and many medals. His military work [ratnyy trud] was marked by awards from a number of fraternal socialist countries.

The shining memory of Pavel Ivanovich Yefimov, true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people and ardent patriot of the fatherland, will forever be preserved in our hearts, the obituary says.

Lieutenant General Kozlov

PM070757 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Lieutenant General M.A. Kozlov obituary]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen (Ret) Mark Aleksandrovich Kozlov, member of the CPSU since 1924, has died in his 81st year after a long illness.

M.A. Kozlov was born in the village of Kukharevo, Smolenskaya Oblast, son of a peasant.

[Signed] N.V. Ogarkov, A.A. Yepishev, K.S. Moskalenko, A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, G.V. Sredin, A.I. Bukov, A.S. Zheltov, M.A. Kozlov, I.T. Boldyrev, and M.K. Sekirin.